FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 149 *4 August 1981*

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza in La Paz, Says Government in Control C 1
New Cabinet List C 1
Rolon Anaya on Crisis C 1
Communique: Government in Control C 1
Junta To Parlay With Rebels C 2
Garcia Meza Speech Postponed C 2
Natusch, Anez Rebellion in Santa Cruz Continues C 2
Cochabamba Support C 2
Garcia Meza Resigns C 2
Anez on President's Resignation C 2
Natusch Busch Statement C 3
Siles Salinas Addresses Rally C 3
Gen Anez Addresses Rally C 4
Natusch Busch Addresses Rally C 4
Natusch, Anez News Conference C 5
Three Army Divisions Arrive C 6
Cochabamba Navy Center Support C 6
Stands of Prominent Figures, Groups on Revolt C 6
Paz Zamora Support [Quito] C 6
Siles Zuazo, UDP Support C 7
Banzer Not Opposed C 7
COB Calls Strike C 7
CONAL Offers Mediation C 8
Petroleum Workers Cut Oil Supply C 8
Government Implements Strict Exchange Controls C 8

MEXICO

Reportage on Cancun Foreign Ministers Meeting M 1
France's Cheysson Comments M 1
FRG's Genscher Speech Reported M 1
Venezuela's Zambrano Comments M 2
Japan's Sonoda on Summit [KYODO] M 2
Meeting Concludes M 2
Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda Visits M 4
Lopez Portillo on Japan's Ties [KYODO] M 4
Meets Mexican Foreign Minister [KYODO] M 4
Meets PRC's Huang Hua [KYODO] M 5
Six New Coast Guard Boats To Arrive Next Year M 5

PANAMA

Reactions to Torrijos' Death; Delegations Arrive N 1
Ceremony on Ancon Hill N 1
Illueca Speech at Ceremony N 2
Pena Fears 'Premeditation' N 3
FEP: U.S. Desires To Profit N 3
CONADESOPAZ on Solidarity, Royo N 4
Liberal Party Communique N 5
CONEP Issues Communique N 5
LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA Comments [3 Aug] N 6

Cuban Delegation Named N 7
Cuba's Rodriguez Interviewed N 7
Nicaraguan Delegation Named N 8
Sandinist Leaders Interviewed N 8
FSLN Communique N 10
FDR's Ungo Interviewed N 10
Honduran Delegation Head Named N 11
Nicaraguan Interior Minister Borge Interviewed N 11

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

British Deny Guatemalan Occupation of Cays P 1

COSTA RICA

Trip to U.S. 'Important Step' Niehaus Says P 1
Energy Minister Returns From Visit to Mexico P 1
Groups Protest U.S. Intervention in El Salvador [Havana] P 2
Government Sends Message to IMF on RECOPE Review P 2

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Army, Guerrilla Confrontations P 2
Havana Reports on Clashes P 2
FMLN Bulletin for 20-29 Jul [Radio Venceremos] P 3
FMLN Bulletin for 24, 30 Jul [Radio Venceremos] P 3
FMLN Bulletin for 1 Aug [Radio Venceremos] P 4
Electricity Poles Blown Up [Radio Venceremos] P 4
Guerrilla Activity in Capital [Radio Venceremos] P 4
Venceremos Reacts to Hinton's Statement on FMLN P 5
Venceremos Reports U.S. Embassy Personnel Increase P 5
Venceremos Says Situation Forced FMLN To War P 6

GUATEMALA

Reportage on Government Forces, ORPA Activities P 6
ORPA Redoubt Found in Capital P 6
ORPA Attacks Farm, Chalet P 6
General Guevara's Candidacy Gains Support P 7
Giron's Dismissal Demanded P 7
Weapons Traffic Through Honduras Increasing P 8
Nicaraguan Border Closed Against Swine Fever P 8

NICARAGUA

Reactions to U.S. Ratification of Treaty on Cays P 8
Cruz on U.S. Senate Vote P 8
Cruz Says 'Other Alternatives' P 9
Ministry Issues Statement P 9
'Reagan-Turbay' Collusion P 10
Foreign Minister D'Escoto on 'Direct Line' P 11
Cuban Medical Team Honored for Work in Nicaragua [Havana] P 16
Doctor Advises Dengue Quarantine of Cubans P 17
French Foreign Minister Arrives in Managua P 17
DPRK President Sends Greetings on Anniversaries [BARRICADA 23 Jul] P 17
Lao President Sends Greetings on Anniversaries [BARRICADA 23 Jul] P 18
COSEP, Fletes React to 19 July Announcements [EL NUEVO DIARIO 22 Jul] P 18
Briefs: Mexican Educational Aid; Symposium in DPRK; Battalion's Training P 20

GARCIA MEZA IN LA PAZ, SAYS GOVERNMENT IN CONTROL

New Cabinet List

PY031529 Paris AFP in Spanish 1449 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 Aug (AFP)--While Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza is facing the most serious upheaval since he took the office on 17 July 1980, the newspaper HOY today publishes the names of the new ministers who were to be appointed by the president.

In principle, it was reported that Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya should keep his position, together with the ministers of defense, urban development and housing, transport and agriculture, Maj Gen Armando Reyes Villa, Brig Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon, Col Rene Gusman Fortum and Col Julio Molina, respectively.

The officials to be appointed were Gen Juan Lechin Suarez, as planning minister; Guillermo Bedregal as mines minister; Carlos Gonzales as labor and labor development minister; Carlos Calvo GAlindo as finance minister; Edwin Tapia Frontanillas as industry minister; Roberto Carpiles as energy and hydrocarbons minister; Col Arturo Doria Medina as interior minister; and Roberto Zapata as information minister.

Another headline says that Abel Ayoroa, former minister of Gen [as received] Alberto Natusch, would also be appointed a member of Garcia Meza's new cabinet.

Rolon Anaya on Crisis

PY031947 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (TELAM)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya today said that the events taking place in his country are only an institutional crisis and that they will be overcome in the next few hours. In statements made to Radio Rivadavia of this capital, the Bolivian foreign minister said that the crisis does not imply schism or a subversive nature.

The foreign minister explained that the crisis is of an internal nature outside specific political speculation. He added that a search for a great unity, a great understanding--based on the principles of unity of the armed forces--is being made.

Rolon Anaya emphasized that a fratricidal confrontation should be avoided. He made a call for unity, a term he constantly repeated during the interview.

Asked about General Natusch Busch's demands for a return to democracy in Bolivia, he said: We are all for the same thing, some are more hasty and others are well predisposed.

The foreign minister said: "What we want is to methodize the return to democracy, to be durable and with a basis for stability." He then explained: "What happens is that we disagree."

Communique: Government in Control

PY032301 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 2235 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Early this morning the Rangers regiment of Santa Cruz deployed its troops in that city, thus stopping activities in that region in an isolated movement which is censured by the nation's armed forces and the commanders and officers of all the country's garrisons.

In this situation the National Reconstruction Government of the Armed Forces maintains control over all the national territory and, therefore, the citizenry must carry on normal activities, both in the private and public sectors.

The nation's President Gen Luis Garcia Meza is discharging his duties in the government's palace normally and the rumors of his resignation are absolutely false and tendentious.

Junta To Parley With Rebels

PY040059 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0040 GMT 4 Aug 81

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 3 Aug (LATIN-REUTERS)--The three members of the junta of commanders will go to Santa Cruz to parley with the generals who led an uprising today demanding the immediate resignation of President Luis Garcia Meza, Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya announced tonight.

The foreign minister gave no further details. La Paz was in an atmosphere of tense calm awaiting a resolution for the fourth rebellion against the chief of state so far this year.

Garcia Meza Speech Postponed

PY040353 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0325 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 Aug (TELAM)--It has been officially announced that the speech President Luis Garcia Meza was to deliver today over the national television service has been postponed. It has been stated that the president's speech will be broadcast tomorrow at a time to be set.

A spokesman for the Presidency said in La Paz that Garcia Meza had suspended the broadcast of his speech to the nation, but did not state the reasons for the president's decision.

NATUSCH, ANEZ REBELLION IN SANTA CRUZ CONTINUES

Cochabamba Support

PY031546 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 1429 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] In addition to the telegrams of support that we have received from several districts and garrisons throughout the country, we can report that Cochabamba fully supports this movement. Cochabamba also supports Generals Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez Rivera.

Anyone who wishes to verify this information can listen to the broadcasts of our colleague stations in that city.

Garcia Meza Resigns

PY031626 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 1610 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] August, an important determination of the Bolivians when [words indistinct] Luis Garcia Meza has resigned and at this time a government junta is deliberating to outline the national future, with greater expectations, with better internal and external prospects. Today a new future opens for the country, a future that had been padlocked and which did not allow the nation to progress.

Now yes, we Bolivians can say: Long live my fatherland Bolivia.

Anez on President's Resignation

PY031939 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1913 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Gen Lucio Anez, one of the leaders of the military uprising in Santa Cruz, announced today that he would agree to President Luis Garcia relinquishing power to the junta of commanders on 6 August only if a guarantee is given to that effect.

Anez said, during a telephone conversation with this agency, that the rumor that had been circulating here to the effect that Garcia Meza had presumably announced to military chiefs that he would be willing to step down on 6 August in order to avoid bloody confrontations is true.

We are not inflexible and we would accept Garcia Meza relinquishing power on 6 August, but we want guarantees that this is true and will be carried out, the military chief expressed. Anez reentered Bolivia clandestinely from exile in Argentina to head, with former President Gen Alberto Natusch, this new military uprising.

He also said that he had no knowledge of an announcement made by a Santa Cruz radio network to the effect that Garcia Meza had resigned from his post as president. That rumor was denied as false and deceptive by the press secretariat of the Presidency.

Natusch Busch Statement

PY031909 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1757 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (NA)--Gen Alberto Natusch Busch, one of the leaders of the uprising against Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza, said today that he does not want to be president of the country and asked the junta of commanders to take over the government.

General Natusch, who ousted then President Walter Guevara in November 1979, told Radio Rivadavia of this capital that the main motive of the military uprising in Santa Cruz "is to demand the resignation of the nation's president and that he turn the government over to the junta of commanders which will then form a new government."

He added that with the current president "the situation, both internal and external, has become untenable," and therefore "it was necessary to make a change so that the country and the armed forces may recover credibility."

The former president said that troops loyal to the uprising "control various regions of the country" and that they belong to different branches of the armed forces. Natusch noted that commanders of the Cochabamba garrison are meeting to make a decision. He emphasized that the situation in cities under control of his troops "is absolutely calm and well-accepted by the population."

He said that the situation in La Paz is "quite tense" while the junta of commanders is meeting.

Natusch noted that "the main reason" for the action taken in Santa Cruz "is the frustration seizing the armed forces under the leadership of General Garcia Meza."

Asked about the aims of the rebellious leaders in the political and economic area, Natusch only said that they stood for full compliance with the constitution.

The rebel leader said that he does not want to be president of Bolivia, and that "the movement was asking the junta of commanders, whose authority it respects, to take over the government."

As for relations with other countries, especially the United States, Natusch stated that "there will be more openings than in the past toward Bolivia's traditionally friendly nations, particularly with neighboring countries." Referring to Argentina, Natusch stated that this military movement "will in no way affect the cordial and fraternal relations between the two countries, considering their historical ties and their cultural, economic and commercial interdependence."

Siles Salinas Addresses Rally

PY040320 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 2137 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Speech of former President Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas from balcony of Santa Cruz Prefecture to crowd gathered at 24 de Setiembre Plaza--live]

[Summary] Bolivian men and women! Here history comes to join this patriotic crusade, this multitude of people of Santa Cruz. Here comes a civilian to demonstrate the unity of military and civilians, to demonstrate that they together can liberate our country.

Let the bells ring out to announce that the first cries of this liberation come from the cities of Potosi, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Tarija, Camiri and others like them. Let the bells ring to make known that the city of Oruro also joins this movement for dignity and peace, and signal that we will not rest until the last Bolivian town is liberated by the actions promoted by the optimism of our people. And it could not be otherwise because Bolivia is where the people are. Here we see great intellectuals like (Hernando Sarabia) Glory of Santa Cruz and the pride of Bolivia. Here we see the valiant women of Santa Cruz who have forged so many victories for Bolivia. Here we see the workers who have labored for the progress of the nation. Here we see the youth who represent the future of the nation.

Some time ago in a demonstration completely different from this one which is imbued with courage, civic spirit, generosity and spontaneity, a demonstration rigged by the government through force and pressure at Murillo Plaza, asked Gen Luis Garcia Meza to say in power. Now I want to ask the people, free from the pressure exerted on them at Murillo Plaza do you want President Luis Garcia Meza to say in power? [shouts of "no, no, no"]

Your answer is the true demonstration of the popular desire and our strength. Wielding the sword under the leadership of Generals Natusch Busch and Anez Rivero we will take over Quemado Palace to save our country's pride and to ensure the victory of our cause.

Gen Anez Addresses Rally

PY040051 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 2145 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Speech delivered by Gen Lucio Anez Rivero from balcony of Santa Cruz Prefecture to crowd gathered at 24 de Setiembre Plaza--live]

[Text] People of Bolivia, people of Santa Cruz: It is an honor and a satisfaction to be gathered with the people in this demonstration which reflects the unity of the Bolivian Armed Forces and people.

In this rally of military and civilians, the armed forces once again reunite with the people. It must be remembered that this movement began with the best intention to liberate the people and to ensure their security. Although we know the struggle has not ended and that a road to be traveled lies ahead, we are sure that we will go hand in hand to obtain the final victory and to depose the tyranny ruling the country. [chants]

Therefore we together [words indistinct] and thanks to my comrades in arms who made it possible to turn the armed forces toward service to the people; to protect them, not to dominate them. But I also want to thank the people of Santa Cruz who (?gave me shelter) in secret until this day in which we can initiate a period of liberty and dignity for Bolivia.

We want to tell the people that we will always be on their side, because we all come from the rich and poor classes, because we are comrades of the hospitable [words indistinct] people of Santa Cruz.

I thank you for this rally which permitted us to express I repeat, the unity between military and civilians, the unity that will lead us to a better future without (exclusions), with broad participation in a government permitting the alliance of all the sectors of the nation. Thank you.

Natusch Busch Addresses Rally

PY040031 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 2150 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Speech delivered by Gen Alberto Natusch Busch from balcony of Santa Cruz Prefecture to crowd gathered at 24 de Setiembre Plaza--live]

[Text] Brothers of Santa Cruz:

I will speak to you with the frankness and sincerity that characterize the Bolivian military officer. I want to start by saying that we had asked you not to attend this rally, not to organize it because we want to cause you as few problems as possible during this situation which all of you and we are committed to. [applause]

Radio Illimani broadcasts, which come directly from the Presidency of the Republic, contend that this is an extremely small movement and that the only reason it has not yet been foiled is because the government wants to avoid a confrontation among military men.

Yet at this moment one can see that this movement not only represents Santa Cruz, but also every Bolivian town that advocates a better future. [applause] [Passage indistinct]. In this case, I believe we have every advantage on our side because we have the power to mobilize mobilize the entire Bolivian people. And the reason we have a rallying power is because we share the same goal with you: we want tranquillity, peace; we do not want to be persecuted or labeled as political enemies. [applause]

We want honesty and commonsense to prevail in the management of state affairs and in the administration of government offices and decentralized organizations. This is why we saw with great concern how the current president began to progressively, artificially move the armed forces away from their people. Any criticism made by a military officer has always met with the same response: arbitrary change of assignment, discharge, banishment or detention.

The time cane then when the situation became intolerable and in various garrisons, as you have already heard in the respective communiques, we stated that we can no longer permit General Garcia Meza to continue as president of the nation. [applause]

This was not a unilateral decision because we know that it is shared by the immense majority of the Bolivian people and the armed forces and all Bolivian institutions. We are committed to you; we are clearly, decidedly committed to you; to that great fatherland in which we want room for every home and [words indistinct]. [applause]

This is why we maintain an unshakeable position; General Garcia Meza must resign and turn the government over to the junta of commanders as a prior step toward making possible again the enforcement of the law, the only power that cannot collapse, in Bolivia so that each and every one of us may enjoy the prospects and the opportunities to which we are entitled in accordance with the constitution. [applause]

This is all we want. We are not moved--and we know you are not either--by any revanchist feeling, by any desire for revenge. We see ourselves in your souls, the Bolivian soul. [Words indistinct] and this is another commitment for us: not seeking revenge or reprisals, but seeking the convergence of the Bolivian people with their armed forces.

I am not speaking for myself at this moment. I am speaking for all my comrades who [passage indistinct], and for all those comrades who are (?in hiding) in the republic. I also urge those comrades who are in some of the garrisons of the country to take once and for all the decision which each Bolivian, civilian or military, should take at this time, that is, to face with decision and courage the change we are demanding for the good of the nation. [applause]

I want to thank you in the name of the armed forces; generals; officers, noncommissioned officers, corporals and soldiers and I want to ask you again to cooperate only with your support, which is more than enough. [applause] May the change that is to take place be for the good of all us. Brothers of Santa Cruz, brother Bolivians; I want to ask you to join me in saying: Long live Bolivia, long live Santa Cruz, long live the armed forces of the nation. [applause and shouts]

Natusch, Anez News Conference

PY040128 Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 3 Aug (AFP)--Generals Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez, leaders of the military insurrection that erupted this morning in Santa Cruz, this afternoon announced their irreversible decision to demand the resignation of Gen Luis Garcia Meza from the Presidency.

From their stronghold at the 8th Army Division in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 1,000 km east of La Paz, Natusch and Anez reiterated at a new conference their determination to establish an atmosphere of freedom and to eliminate corruption and the drug traffic in the country.

They also pledged to improve Bolivia's foreign image and to respect union liberties and the freedom of the press. They also stated that their movement is not related to the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) or to political parties since its position is eminently of an institutional nature and is designed to restore national dignity.

The news conference was held shortly after the return to La Paz of a negotiating committee led by Army Chief of Staff Gen Angel Mariscal, who had offered Garcia Meza's resignation on 6 August in exchange for the surrender of the rebels.

In addition to rejecting the proposal, the immediate resignation of Garcia Meza was again demanded, it has been reported.

It has also been reported that Natusch and Anez, who virtually proclaimed themselves as presidents of Bolivia, appointed Col Mario Oxa Bustos, who is now in hiding, as commander of the 8th Army Division replacing Col Jose Quiroz.

Three Army Divisions Arrive

PY040638 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institutional in Spanish 0620 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] People of Bolivia, the units of the 5th Army Division stationed in Robore, the 4th Army Division stationed in Camiri and 3rd Army division stationed in Villamontes are arriving in our city at this time. They are being welcomed by the population. The people Santa Cruz will struggle to maintain this process.

Cochabamba Navy Center Support

PY040147 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 0120 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Special Operations Center, which is subordinate to the navy, has expressed its unconditional support for the civic-military movement led by Generals Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez Rivero. The pronouncement is signed by officers of the Special Operations Center which is stationed in Cochabamba.

STANDS OF PROMINENT FIGURES, GROUPS ON REVOLT

Paz Zamora Support

PA040041 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president-elect of Bolivia, has support the military coup against Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime in his country. Paz Zamora has been in our country since Friday on a private visit to Bolivian leaders exiled in Ecuador. He said any action aimed at overthrowing the dictatorship and establishing a democracy in Bolivia is positive and deserves the support of all Bolivians.

[Begin recording] [Paz Zamora] A new action has been started against the Garcia Meza dictatorship. Our opinion is that any action aimed at overthrowing the dictatorship and establishing a free democratic process in the country is positive and should be supported by all Bolivians, and this would particularly include the joint action by all the forces of the country to overthrow the dictatorship and to establish democracy in Bolivia.

[Question] What are the main contacts between Bolivians in exile [words indistinct]?

[Answer] We have been working jointly. The resistance forces abroad are seeking the total isolation of the regime abroad along with the forces resisting from within. The main thing is that the democratic sectors of the armed forces, led by those who are [words indistinct] Garcia Meza are somehow coordinated with the broad sectors of popular resistance. Throughout this year they have been carrying the brunt of the resistance against the dictatorship. I hope this movement will succeed. Those are my wishes and my hope as a good patriot and democrat. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo, UDP Support

PY040420 Paris AFP in Spanish 0324 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 3 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) announced here today its support for the military movement against President Luis Garcia Meza which broke out in the Bolivian city of Santa Cruz this morning.

A UDP communique, signed by former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, says the moral reserves of the armed forces are engaged in a movement of renewed unity with the people, who are the basis of that institution. The statement points out that the UDP recently called on all forces which identify themselves with restoring the demoxratic process to join efforts in the struggle to overthrow the dictatorship.

After discussing the movement led by Gen Alberto Natusch and Gen Lucio Anez in Santa Cruz, the UDP adds that the success of this movement, which seeks the establishment of a military government with democratic intentions, opens the immediate prospect of a great national agreement aimed at promoting the institutionalization of the country and its independent democratic and national development.

The document says the UDP "decides to give the support of its majority to this patriotic stance, since it guarantees the full validity of the constitution and democracy, economic demands and patriotic rights of the Bolivian people."

The UDP recalls that it has had the confidence of the nation in three successive elections and concludes by asserting that it abides by its promise to continue firmly with its task of national liberation without surrendering its principles.

Banzer Not Opposed

PY031457 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1205 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 3 Aug (TELAM)--Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, who at the time of writing this dispatch is either in Miami or is about to return to Buenos Aires, knows all about Natusch's conspiracy. He has not expressed, personally or through his spokesmen, his disagreement with it.

COB Calls Strike

PY031703 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1615 GMt 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 3 Aug (TELAM)--The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), which has gone underground, has released a document this morning orderning a stoppage of all activities for an indefinite time. The document was signed by COB Secretary Gonzalo Guzman.

CONAL Offers Mediation

PY031933 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1903 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 Aug (TELAM)--A spokesman for the National Legislative Advisory Council (CONAL) said today that CONAL has offered the president and the joint armed forces command its mediation in the conflict brought about by rebel military groups, in order to avoid confrontations.

The spokesman did not explain how the mediation would take place nor did he say whether it had been accepted.

Petroleum Workers Cut Oil Supply

PY040109 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reordenamiento Institucional in Spanish 0050 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The Union of Petroleum Workers of Santa Cruz, which supports the civic-military movement led by Generals Alberto Natusch and Lucio Anez Rivero and Dr Adolfo Siles Salinas, hereby reports to the public that:

1. As of now and until Gen Luis Garcia Meza tenders his resignation as president, in keeping with a vote made this morning, the flow of petroleum to the interior has been cut.

We repeat: The flow of petroleum to the interior has been cut by the Union of Petroleum Workers of Santa Cruz.

[Signed] (Alberto Soto Delgadillo), executive secretary; (Tomas Avalos Ducra), secretary for conflict affairs.

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS STRICT EXCHANGE CONTROLS

PY012003 Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian Government has decreed strict control of foreign exchange in view of the international plot, which has been turned into a systematic financial blockade on the part of some governments and international organizations, it was officially reported here today. This measure comes after 25 years of a free exchange market that was imposed in 1956 by the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo, who reached fundamental agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In economic circles it is considered that this measure constitutes an answer to the IMF, which is going to lend Bolivia a "stand-by" [last two words in English] loan of $250 million to alleviate the difficult economic situation in Bolivia, and also to the private U.S. banks which again and again have postponed the renegotiation of part of the foreign debt.

It was deduced, moreover, that the monetary reserves have reached a critical point, and only the implementation of exchange controls could guarantee normal economic development.

The decree indicates that imports by the public sector must be authorized in advance by the Finance Ministry, while the private sector will have to request authorization from that ministry and from the central bank in order to get the dollars it needs.

On the other hand, the export sector, both public and private, is requred to sell all of its foreign exchange income to the central bank.

As of this moment, the reaction of the business sector, the importers and the private bankers has not been learned.

The decree was issued at a time when the government has been criticized by the private businessmen's Confederation of Cochabamba, in central Bolivia, who charged there was a risk of businesses closing if appropriate measures were not adopted.

REPORTAGE ON CANCUN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

France's Cheysson Comments

FL011626 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0141 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Jul (NOTIMEX)--France's Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has asserted that Mexico must play a fundamental role in the definition of the new world order in the North-South dialogue, and that it is not by chance that the first summit is being held in this country since this perfectly demonstrates that Mexico has an historic vocation.

Following his interview with the Mexican president at the Los Pinos official residence, the official stated in a news conference that "France is determined to hold constant consultations with Mexico because Mexico, like France, is convinced that if the North-South dialogue does not progress, within 5 or 10 years we could have profound poverty and, who knows, even grave disturbances." He also said he believes France has a certain degree of influence among industrialized countries and with developing countries, and for this reason, he added, "we could coordinate our actions with htose of developing countries such as Mexico, Algeria, India and many others."

Referring to the gains made in the meeting held in Ottawa, Canada, he said there had been no agreement, and that it merely amounted to a meeting of leaders from seven industrialized countries who discussed current problems, among them the North-South dialogue. He added that in that meeting France's way of looking at relations between North and South had been explained to the United States, since "we believe they should not be a byproduct of East-West relations." In other words, he explained, we believe that each country in the world has the right to decide its own future. Each country in the South has its own right, independent of its position vis-a-vis East-West relations.

The French foreign minister said the United States understands the European thesis and knows that the economic progress of the countries in the South is a means for world economic growth. "For this reason it is necessary to pay attention to the problems of the countries in the South. It is necessary to provide more means of financing to them. It is necessary that these countries produce more energy. It is necessary that they have better foodstuffs," he stressed. He stated that these topics will be taken up in the Cancun preparatory meeting this weekend, and said he believes there is a need for beginning world negotiations as soon as possible, as provided by the United Nations.

Cheysson will be one of the 22 ministers who will attend the preparatory meeting of North-South summit, scheduled to take place next October in that tourist center of the Mexican Caribbean.

FRG's Genscher Speech Reported

FL032029 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2205 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Cancun, Quintana Roo, 1 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Trust must be uppermost in the meeting of North and South chiefs of government and state to be held here next October, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stressed. During a speech at the preparatory meeting for the North-South dialogue, the German minister stated that in order to give impetus to the dialogue between the two hemispheres it will be necessary to overcome the lack of trust.

Genscher said that the international situation is characterized by economic and social tensions, aggravated by the arms race, and, because of this, it is necessary to seek solutions and ways to overcome them in the dialogue. He stressed that the Third World economic and social stability is a precondition for the effective use of the principle of self-determination of peoples and for a real independence of the blocs, which is the goal of many of the developing countries.

The FRG believes, he said, that the agenda of the North-South meeting must include the energy problem, energy use and distribution as well as the problem of foodstuffs, economic problems and population growth. He stressed that there could be nothing falser in the meeting that the adoption of decisions by the chiefs of state which are purely formal.

Venezuela's Zambrano Comments

FL032052 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Cancun, Qintana Roo, 1 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Venezuela would not be opposed to increasing the number of countries participating in the North-South summit meeting of chiefs of government and state, Venezuela's Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano has asserted. He said other countries share the same view of increasing the number of countries in addition to the 22 already invited.

With respect to Cuba, Minister Zambrano said this is a matter between Cuba and Mexico, which is the host country. It was learned that the Venezuelan minister has met with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, with whom he discussed the possibilities of cooperation to help in the development of Central America and the Caribbean. He has also met with China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua, with whom he discussed bilateral issues.

It was learned that the Chinese foreign minister will visit Venezuela from 3 to 5 August.

Japan's Sonoda on Summit

OW030233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0139 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Cancun, Mexico, 2 Aug (KYODO)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said here Sunday the October summit of developing and developed nations should focus its efforts on establishing a [word indistinct] economy and the maintenance of peace.

The Japanese leader said the countries in the South and North cannot let their dialogue taper off because of the financial difficulties plaguing advanced nations.

Sonoda was scheduled to leave here for Miami, Florida, Monday on his way to Brazil and Argentina.

Sonoda spoke on five occasions during the first-day session Saturday.

Meeting Concludes

FL031938 Bridgetown CANA in English 1252 GMT 3 Aug 81

[By Jose Katigbak and Claude Regin]

[Text] Cancun, Mexico 3 Aug (CANA-REUTER)--Further signs of a shift of U.S. policy in favor of the Third World emerged at a weekend conference of foreign ministers from rich and poor countries. The shift was already apparent at last month's summit in Ottawa of the world's seven major industrial democracies where President Reagan's administration subscribed for the first time to the idea of global negotiations to bridge the economic gap between the two groups.

The trend was confirmed at Cancun at a ministerial meeting that fixed issues to be discussed at a North-South summit here in October. Ministers from 22 nations, ranging from the United States, the richest, to Tanzania and Bangladesh, among the poorest, decided that the United Nations was the proper forum for global negotiations on the world economy. The United States had hitherto resisted pressure to negotiate global aid efforts within the world body, where developing countries have a big majority.

Delegates from industrialized countries said the new positive approach of the Reagan administration would help ensure the success of the October summit, the first time the world's economic inequalities will be discussed at such a high level.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig told reporters before leaving for Washington: "I believe that all of us recognize that we have an historic opportunity of Cancun in October to make a new beginning in relations between our nations."

Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda quoted Mr Haig as telling fellow ministers in one of the closed sessions that the United States could no longer wait until it had solved its own economic problems before aiding the Third World.

Developing countries welcomed the decision to hold the October summit as a step in the right direction although all agreed a long and difficult road lay ahead. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said the establishment of a new economic order was a "long-term and arduous task which cannot be fulfilled overnight."

The foreign ministers decided against a formal agenda for the summit but agreed on four broad issues for discussions: the future of international cooperation for development and the reactivation of the world economy, including areas such as food security and agricultural development and commodities, trade and industrialization, energy and monetary and financial questions.

Conference sources said developing countries agreed beforehand not to raise any problems at the foreign ministers meeting which could set back international cooperation and development because it was they which would suffer. It was apparently as a result of this understanding that the 2-day ministerial meeting went off smoothly.

Mr Haig said it was clear no one wanted a confrontation and all participants recognized the historic opportunity offered them "to make a new beginning in relations among nations." Some diplomats said the new U.S. attitude owned more to pressure from its Western allies than from increased sympathy towards the poor nations of the South.

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson seemed to endorse this analysis when he said the United States now had a better understanding of how important the North-South dialogue was for the industrialized nations of the West. Unlike the United States, countries such as France and Japan are heavily dependent on the South for their raw materials and are sensitive to Third World views. "We form part of an alliance and the United States must, therefore, take our opinion into account," Mr Cheysson told a press conference.

The new socialist government of France appears destined to play a major role at the Cancun summit by ironing out possible differences between North and South. Mr Cheysson said: "The best chances of economic growth for the rich are to be found in the Third World."

But Britain's Lord Carrington warned against exaggerated optimism, saying: "I fear that expectations of a blueprint for the future may rise too much merely by the very fact that the summit is to be held."

Third World delegates nevertheless said they felt the October summit, limited as it will be to 22 world leaders, would contribute to easing the world economic crisis. "The summit can provide a catalytic role or an impetus to the resolution of North-South issues," Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romuld said.

China's Mr Huang agreed with Mr Castaneda that it was necessary to launch a crusade to arradicate fear, hunger and injustice throughout the world. He said: "The strained relations between the North and the South, the worsening economic conditions in developing countries and the resultant turbulence in those countries may provide hegemonists with opportunities for carrying out aggression and expansion, thus gravely menacing world peace."

Spokesmen for developing countries said they did not expect any binding agreements to come out of the summit although they did expect participants to come to a general understanding of what needed to be done.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA VISITS

Lopez Portillo on Japanese Ties

OW310121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0056 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico City July 30 KYODO--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo Thursday expressed a hope that economic cooperation between his country and Japan be further promoted in the future.

He expressed the hope when he met with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda for some 45 minutes Thursday morning. Sonoda arrived in Mexico City on Wednesday to attend a meeting of foreign ministers in Cancun on Saturday and Sunday to prepare for the North-South summit in October.

The president told Sonoda that Mexico wanted to strengthen economic relations with Japan, adding that it considers Japan as one of the selected few countries and not merely as a common trade partner.

He expressed the hope that Japan-Mexico cooperation be further promoted in Mexico's coastal industrial development projects, such as that for building an oil-loading port on Salina Cruz, a seaport on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

The president said he was taking an optimistic view on the outcome of the North-South summit since leaders attending the Ottawa summit of Western industrialized countries earlier this month showed a positive stance on the coming meeting.

Lopez Portillo sought the cooperation of Japan in respect to the coming summit.

He said disruption of order, such as through sharp decline in prices of primary products due to the worsening of the economy of advanced nations and sidening of the North-South gap through sharp rises in interest rates, should be prevented. He stressed the importance of restructuring.

Sonoda told the president that bilateral economic, investment and technological cooperation was proceeding smoothly.

During the meeting, Lopez also aid there is possibility of Mexico increasing supply of its crude oil to Japan.

But Sonoda said that the supply-demand situation for oil has changed and Japan will not be able to increase imports immediately. He hoped that the problem of increased supply of oil be discussed further in the future.

Meets Mexican Foreign Minister

OW310207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0140 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico City, July 30 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sonoda also met for about an hour with his Mexican counterpart Jorge Castaneda Thursday afternoon.

The two agreed that the coming North-South summit will be an historic meeting and that they should cooperate to bring the summit to a successful conclusion.

Mexico is hosting the summit which is to be participated in by eight advanced and 14 developing countries.

Meanwhile, officials accompanying Sonoda revealed that Mexico has requested that Japan, along with Canada, play the role of mediator between the North and South at the summit.

They said that Sonoda plans to engage in active lobbying activities at the foreign ministers' meeting in the Mexican resourt of Cancun and that he has proposed a meeting with Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal of Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile, Sonoda attended a ceremony at noon Thursday in which a Japanese park in Mexico City was named the Ohira Park in memory of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira who died in June last year. The ceremony was attended by some 500 persons.

A monument was set up in the park inscribed with the words "in memory of Masayoshi Ohira who made an official visit to Mexico in May 1980."

Meets PRC's Huang Hua

OW010524 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, July 31 KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, presently visiting the Mexican resort town of Cancun to attend the preparatory meeting for the North-South summit, Friday (local time) agreed with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua on policies for the forthcoming summit.

At the 45-minute meeting held between the two men, the Japanese foreign minister emphasized that the coming summit will mark an epoch in the history of North-South dialogues.

Sonoda revealed his desire to make interdependence and solidarity the guiding principles for the solution of North-South problems.

In reply, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang expressed his hope that the coming summit will turn out to be fruitful, and that the global negotiations on North-South problems, presently at a standstill, will make progress hereafter.

At the preparatory meeting in Cancun, the advanced nations are opposed to the developing nations' request for the establishment of concrete themes for the summit.

Huang revealed to Sonoda a flexible attitude toward this issue, stating that "it is good to take up general themes alone" and that "it is also significant if we concentrate on particular themes."

Sonoda appreciated the position revealed by Huang, and stated that he wants to see a free exchange of opinions among top leaders at the North-South summit.

SIX NEW COAST GUARD BOATS TO ARRIVE NEXT YEAR

PA010450 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The Navy Secretariat has announced that with next year's arrival of six new Coast Guard boats, with a displacement of 1,200 tons and a speed of 20 knots, the Mexican Navy will be able to keep better surveillance over the 200 miles of Mexico's exclusive economic zone.

With these Coast Guard boats, made in Spain, Mexico will ensure the protection of its economic fishing zone. Henceforth, it will be practically impossible for a foreign ship to fish in our territorial waters.

REACTIONS TO TORRIJOS' DEATH; DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

Ceremony on Ancon Hill

PA031840 [Editorial Report] Panama City Circuito RPC Television and Televisora Nacional in Spanish join in network at 1437 GMT on 3 August to carry a live ceremony from Ancon Hill in which Gen Omar Torrijos' casket will be taken up the hill, placed in front of the flagpole and paid homage.

The coverage begins with a view of the crowd waiting for the funeral procession to arrive.

At 1444 GMT, Jose Hernandez, the announcer, says that the protocol for this ceremony will be simple. The event will consist of two parts; a speech by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca and the playing of "Colonia Americana, No!" by a Chorrera high school band.

At 1446 GMT, the camera shows Panamanian President Aristides Royo and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez talking in one corner of the lookout on top of Ancon Hill.

At 1448 GMT, Royo and Perez walk toward the crowd and the announcer takes advantage of this opportunity to interview Perez. Camera shows a closeup of Perez while he calls Torrijos one of the greatest figures in Latin America. He adds that Torrijos "is a man who leaves a legacy of dignity and nationalism and the creation of an integrationist awareness."

The camera continues to show a 7-minute shot of the people waiting for the funeral procession. The announcer lists some of the ministers and other government officials present there.

At 1458 GMT, the transmission is interrupted to show a film on the departure of the funeral procession from Paitilla Hospital earlier in the day.

At 1503 GMT, the transmission returns to Ancon Hill where the camera shows the arrival of Mrs Raquel Pauzner de Torrijos, her children and other members of the Torrijos family, who line up beside Royo and his wife.

At 1504 GMT, Torrijos' casket is taken out of the hearse and carried up the hill by National Guard military policemen who had been waiting to escort Torrijos' body. The band, meanwhile, begins playing a funeral march.

As the National Guard escorts walk up the hill the camera shows Lt Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, executive secretary of the National Guard headquarters and member of the general staff and other staff members.

At 1506 GMT, they all gather in front of the flagpole. The camera moves in for a close up of Col Florencio Florez and Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes. At the same time, Foreign Minister Illueca starts his 10-minute speech.

At 151[illegible] GMT, the ceremony concludes with the band playing "Colonia Americana, No!"

At 1517 GMT, the camera shows the crowd slowly starting to walk down the hill. Members of Torrijos' immediate family and President Royo and his wife ride down in a car, followed by the hearse.

The coverage ends at 1524 GMT.

Illueca Speech at Ceremony

PA031844 Panama City Television Network in Spanish 1506 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Speech by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca at memorial event held in front of the flagpole on Ancon Hill as part of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera's funeral ceremonies--live]

[Excerpts] The Panamanian nation is today paying posthumous homage to Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, architect of the modern Panamanian state, killed in a painfully tragic hour when the republic still expected so much from his wisdom, talent and generosity.

Our grateful nation is bringing him here to this altar of the fatherland, carried by his comrades at arms, to receive the sobbing caress of our national flag which he, leading the idealism of the Panamanian people, raised atop Ancon Hill.

Omar Torrijos Herrera entered the former Canal Zone to end the colonial enclave through a process of decolonization that he designed in the 1977 canal treaties.

The Torrijos-Carter treaties guarantee to the present and future generations the eradication of the fifth border, the consolidation of sovereignty and the restoration of our territorial integrity. This historical deed makes General Torrijos the most prominent Panamanian politician of the present century and has opened a wide path for him not only to go down in history but to proudly enter posterity.

Torrijos was surrounded by success because he approached national problems by applying an equation of the fatherland. Those who give to the fatherland are supported by the fatherland, he said. Those who give love receive love, he noted.

The government work of Omar Torrijos Herrera, clear to some and enigmatic to others, cannot be judged through sectarian eyes. In order to understand it, we must be familiar with the political history of the isthmus and to judge it; we must overcome political passions and resort to a strict analysis of his actions within the country's social, economic and political problems.

If Belisario Porras [three-times Panamanian president] was the genuine organizer of the republican state as an entity of public service and if Harmodio Arias [two-time Panamanian president] was the consolidator of Panamanian nationality with the founding of the university and the signing of the 1936 treaty negotiated by Ricardo Alfaro [former Panamanian president and former ambassador to the United States] to eliminate shameful clauses of the 1903 treaty, Omar Torrijos has become the builder of the modern state with the abolition of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903, through the conclusion of the 1977 canal treaties and with an unprecedented program of projects which have given Panama a modern face and a new dynamic in development resulting in a leadership position in the purview of international relations.

We could say that Omar Torrijos always placed the interests of the fatherland above sectarian interests and egotistical claims. He had a prodigious capacity to understand the true Panamanian situation and to move the masses. Perhaps he succeeded too well and withdrew early from the local political competition when his views were still fundamental to lighting up the destiny of the republic toward the effective democratization of our republican institutions.

From this sanctuary of Panamanian nationalism, we present to Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera the gratitude of the deeply shaken fatherland which will find in the teachings and encouragements of he who guided the country to the formation of a legitimate national solidarity. [sentence as heard]

Today's ceremony, being carried out at the instruction of His Excellency President Aristides Royo and made possible thanks to the commander in chief of the National Guard and the general staff, carries a message; and it is that the flag of the demands that Torrijos brandished with the approval of all Panamanians continues to fly to lead the republic to the conquest of all its aspirations.

Omar Torrijos Herrera--the proud captain of national demands, the promoter of Latin American unity, the tireless leader of the strengthening of the Third World--will be buried at the foot of Ancon Hill tomorrow and there, with his strong and endless masculine fluids, he will give new forces to the roots of the leafy tree of nationalism so that it will bear new fruits that will make our country a free, sovereign, independent, solid and flourishing state.

Pena Fears 'Premeditation

PA040335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Aug (AFP)--Jose Francisoo Pena Gomez, president of the Socialist International for Latin America, today voiced fears here that the aviation accident in which Gen Omar Torrijos perished might have been "premeditated."

Pena Gomez said that rumors had circulated often in Panama about alleged attempts on the life of Gen Omar Torrijos, former Panamanian President [as received] who signed the canal treaties with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and perished while holding the post of commander in chief of the National Guard, while still considered as his country's strongman.

Before leaving for Panama to attend the dead leader's funeral, Pena Gomez said that Torrijos himself had told him on many occasions that he, Pena Gomez, and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez "would be the objects of attacks."

He added that Torrijos was so sure that he (Pena) would be the victim of an attack, that he had given him an armored car, which is still in Panama.

In addition, he voiced his sorrow when he said that with the passing of Torrijos, he "was losing a friend and a brother and Latin America was losing a true leaders." He added with emphasis that he was the only dictator that led his country to democracy.

Concluding, he said that several Spanish-American leaders had recently regretted the fact that they had not met in 2 months and had planned a meeting in Panama within a few days which the late Torrijos would have attended.

FEP: U.S. Desires To Profit

PA031445 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Undated communique issued by the Executive Federal Council of the Federation of Panamanian Students, FEP--read by announcer]

[Text] With deep sorrow the Panamanian youth and people received the news of the tragic death of Commander Omar, indisputable leader of our struggle for national liberation, who emerged as head of the military coup that put an end to the moral and political corruption of the local oligarchy in 1968.

Commander Omar brandished the anti-imperialist and antioligarchic banners by implementing measures of profound social significance. His militancy on behalf of our people and the world has ledt us a historical legacy which includes a program of decolonization, the people's power, the democratic project, as well as entry into the Third World. Most importantly, Torrijos supported his ideology with tireless domestic tours, dialogue, consultation and participation.

Undoubtedly, he was a figure whose stature increased with regard to history, his people and the world. For this reason, the masses have the right to pay him the largest popular tribute and to attend his funeral in a militant way in order to reiterate before his tomb their commitment to continue and deepen the process of national liberation.

We cannot stop condemning the opportunist attitude of the Reagan administration which, through its allies, is trying to profit from Torrijos' death by promoting internal confusion in the Central American area. We repudiate the attitude of the antipatriotic parties and other opportunists who have not respected the mourning and grief of our people and have already evinced their voracity and desire for political power. If they think that they can make history regress, they are forgetting that Commander Omar's strength rested on the force of the people. Our people will never permit the return of the past; they will know how to defend their conquests at whatever expense.

General Torrijos' absence creates a problem which can only be solved by consolidating the process and by defending the democratic project that must be carried out with the support of the honest, democratic progressive and revolutionary forces. The rifles of the National Guard must continue to be aimed at the enemies of the struggle for national liberation and the people. Our country must maintain a clear Third World attitude of defense for the peoples who are struggling for their liberation. This was the image that Comrade Omar projected to give Panama prestige in the international sphere.

We must warn the opposition to consider Commander Omar's stature because his absence also raises the possibility that the popular masses will settle accounts with those who are truly guilty of causing the misery and hunger of our people.

The militant FEP declares that it is on alert in view of the Yankee attempts to profit from the touching loss of the guide of the Panamanian process. The FEP is starting discussions with all the organizations in order to analyze the new situation and to close ranks in the defense and consolidation of the Torrijos ideology.

We are issuing a call for a national mobilization of all the honest, patriotic, democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces to massively and militantly attend the funeral of our comrade and leader Omar which, more than a funeral, will be an act of reaffirmation of the struggle of our people inspired in the example of the anti-imperialist and antioligarchic fighter.

The FEP is awaiting the results of an investigation that will clearly and specifically explain the reason for the tragic incident in which Commander Omar died.

Let's all pay homage to Omar! Revolution yes, reformism no! We will never return to the past! Omar: We have grabbed the flag, kissed it and will continue. Nothing, nobody can stop us!

CONADESOPAZ on Solidarity, Royo

PA031619 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0018 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Undated communique issued by National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace--read by announcer]

[Text] The National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace [CONADESOPAZ] expresses to the nation and the world its profound grief over the tragic death of Gen Omar Torrijos, indisputable leader and patriotic of incommensurable national and international importance, whose significant work has been felt and will always be felt by this continent and the world.

The patriotic and internationalist contribution of profound human feeling that marked General Torrijos' constant actions accompanied him to his death. This was an invaluable contribution to world peace which made him an indisputable leader in the Nonaligned Movement.

At this time, while the world economic crisis orchestrated by the transnationals is tormenting the homes of the have-nots and the warmongering and interventionist plots of imperialism are threatening the peoples who are struggling for a dawn of well-being and happiness, General Torrijos' contribution to building peace is even more valuable. This contribution became evident in the human, solidarity and just guidance of his teachings.

We will have peace only in a world based on the happiness and the well-being of men, and on health and work for all. The path shown by the legacy of General Torrijos is that of peace, social justice and solidarity.

At this time in which the selfish and the oligarchs who are nostalgic for power are demanding a review of everything done by the people and their leader along the process of change started in 1968, we must close ranks against selfishness, rancour and those who are thirsty for wealth at the expense of the people's suffering.

The greatest homage that the people can pay to their most notable patriot is to continue to build peace, solidarity and popular participation as regards the 1972 constitution and the government and the institutions created by it. We must follow Torrijos' path and his proposal as he demanded: If I die, kiss the flag and continue on.

In the face of calls by known antipopular figures of the opposition, the local reaction and yellow journalism who are seeking this opportunity to review what has been done and roll back the people's conquests, we must close ranks to support the government of President Royo and the armed forces of the process.

Let those who have traditionally lived off the hardships and humilitations of our people rejoice. Let those whose concept of democracy truly means sowing death and desolation, filling jails with political prisoners and sending into exile those who struggle for their rights, applaud.

The Panamanian people, legitimate beneficaries of General Torrijos' revolutionary work, will cry over his death but will become giants to defend his conquests and his legacy.

The oligarchs will not pass. Eternal glory for Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Liberal Party Communique

PA040200 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The Liberal Party [PL] has expressed its sincere condolences over the death of General Torrijos and issued a communique saying that his death is an important national political event.

The communique, signed by party President Arnulfo Escalona and Secretary General Julio Harris, says that this is not the proper time to make immediate political statements, and the PL informs the Panamanian people that it has decided to make political statements in the coming days.

CONEP Issues Communique

PA030326 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0017 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP] stated during today's extraordinary meeting that the nation had been shaken to its very foundations with the tragic and unexpected death of General Torrijos, a Panamanian who lived, felt and acted like a Panamanian; bequeathing to us our national flag on Ancon Hill.

In a communique signed by its president, Dulcidio Gonzalez, the CONEP states that Torrijos' passing creates a vacuum that can onLy be filled with the contribution of all thinking, hard-working and peace-loving Panamanians.

It adds that it is necessary that the decolonization task which Torrijos enthusiastically promoted be fully continued so that he will not have worked in vain and so we can achieve true and effective sovereignty throughout the national territory.

CONEP points out that the nation must continue along the paths of democratization that will allow us to have a great, free and sovereign fatherland; as were his wishes.

In a telegram of condolence to Mrs Raquel Pauzner de Torrijos, CONEP maintains that the passing of Torrijos is an irreparable loss to the fatherland and for Latin America.

In a condolence message to Colonel Flores, and through him, to the officers and men of the National Guard, CONEP describes Torrijos as a great patriot.

In a condolence message to President Royo, CONEP appeals to all Panamanians to work together for Panama in order to fulfill his ideals, especially those regarding the completion of the process to achieve national sovereignty and the maintenance of social peace.

LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA Comments

PA032211 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 Aug 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Reflections on the Future"]

[Text] Because of General Torrijos' extraordinary personality, which made him extremely important and gave him a great deal of influence in the nations' life as well as in the international arena, it would be natural and logical for his unexpected and tragic demise to create a vacuum which would make people unsure of the future. This is especially true, if we realize that from now on nothing will be the same. However, this is not exactly the case.

Naturally, it is true that in many respects things will never be the same again because things change over time. Every day brings its own concerns, problems and uncertainties; even even though the sun shines every day. But in the specific situation created by the death of Torrijos, permanent leader of the revolutionary process which began in our country on 11 October 1968, there is no reason to fear or harbor doubts that his death will bring about about substantial changes in our national life. In other words, we could say that after Torrijos, his ideology and patriotism will go on as will his determination to keep our nation within the path of progress, freedom, democracy, social justice, respect for human rights, and true national independence without foreign interference while always following its own destiny.

This will undoubtedly be the case. The continuance of the aforementioned process, without changes or deviations, will be guaranteed by the national government with President Royo, Vice President de la Espriella, their team of ministers and collaborators, and the National Guard. What we have said will come true because of their proven discipline and loyalty to the memory of their departed chief. There is also the clear awareness of the Panamanian people who, to a great extent, were identified with Torrijos' healthy ideology and his firm and permanent intention of moving forward in the task of building a better Panama.

This conviction cannot lesson our sorrow over the loss of an extraordinary man, even if his only achievement had been the elimination of a colonial enclave which had mutilated our territory for over half a century. During his life he had began to earn an exceptional and outstanding place in our history. However, we can be encouraged by the certainty that nothing or no one can change the direction of his thoughts and achievements.

Cuban Delegation Named

PA031726 Paris AFP in Spanish 1635 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Havana, 3 Aug (AFP)--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez [vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers] will head the Cuban delegation to the funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panama National Guard, who was killed last Friday in an air crash, it was announced today.

The official announcement did not mention of the Cuban mission's date of departure for the Panamanian capital.

The delegation includes Manuel Pineiro Losada, chief of the America Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation--both members of the party Central Committee.

Also included are Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, alternate member of the Central Committee and vice minister of foreign relations; Carlos Martinez Salsamendis, adviser to Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez; Ambassador [to Venezuela Norberto] Hernandez; and Miguel Brugueras, Cuban ambassador to the Panamanian Government.

Cuba's Rodriguez Interviewed

PA031920 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] On his arrival at Tocumen Airport, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, made the following statement to Televisora Nacional on the tragic accident which resulted in the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, who was a friend of Cuba during his last years in power:

[Question] In your opinion, what will be the effect of General Torrijos' death on the Central American and Carribbean areas?

[Answer] It is only natural that the death of a great revolutionary figure who embodied the deep hopes for change will leave a vacuum. It is only natural, however, that not only in Panama, but in Central and Latin America this vacuum will have to be filled by the spirit of men, who together with Torrijos, conducted the Panamanian independentist and revolutionary process; by the men, who together with Torrijos, struggled for the rights of Central America and the Caribbean; by the men, who with Torrijos, share the deep feelings for what Jose Marti called our America.

Torrijos' death calls for a greater commitment from all of us. His place in Panamanian and Latin American life cannot be taken. The fact, however, that we lose such a valuable figure as Omar Torrijos merely makes it necessary for us to increase our responsibilities and our action.

I am sure that, in overcoming its great sorrow, Panama will take one step forward in the continuation in the task begun by Omar Torrijos, who represented a historical advance for this country. Latin America, Central America in particular, will do the same.

[Question] Mr Rodriguez, would you please tell our listeners why Commander Fidel Castro, who was expected here last night, is not heading this delegation?

[Answer] I can tell you that, against his personal wishes, Fidel Castro is not heading this delegation. For reasons which you can understand perfectly, our country's political leadership believed that Fidel Castro should not leave Cuba at this time; precisely because of the circumstances facing Central America, because of all that has been said and thought regarding General Torrijos' death. It was a collective decision, which does not represent Comrade Fidel's personal feelings.

[Question] One last question, Mr Rodriguez: General Torrijos was a great friend of Cuba and its revolution. During the last years he greatly supported it in the Latin American and world arenas. What do the Cuban people and government think of the general's death?

[Answer] I repeat that it is not easy to get used to the idea that this part of Latin America which is so dear to us--Panama, Central America, the Caribbean, where we operate--will face the dramatic years in the future without General Torrijos. However, at the same time that we mourn his death, we believe that this death means greater commitments for all of us. Therefore, we hope that the people of Panama will rally around the government, the National Guard, and the forces which represent Torrijos' feelings. We hope that Central America will react in the same way, and that Cuba will be in the front line of that common struggle.

[Answer] Thank you.

Nicaraguan Delegation Named

PA032018 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] A delegation comprised at the highest-ranking level by both the Nicaraguan revolutionary government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] will represent our government and people at Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera's funeral. The delegation is headed by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Other members of the Nicaraguan Government and people's delegation to General Torrijos Herrera's funeral include Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman, Construction Minister Moises Hassan and Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, who is director of state security.

Also traveling to Panama to pay tribute to General Torrijos on behalf of the FSLN's International Relations Department [words indistinct] (Julio Lopez) and (Jose Leon Talavera).

Sandinist Leaders Interviewed

PA040314 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Interview with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister; and Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan defense minister, by Ivan Zurita at Tocumenn International Airport; on 3 August--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Ramirez Mercado, what is the opinion of the Nicaraguan Government with regard to the death of General Torrijos and the political repercussions it will have on the Central American situation?

[Ramariez] First, let me say that the Sandinist revolution has lost a great ally; but it still has the Panamanian people and government, who have the solidarity example of General Torrijos, who helped to consolidate our victory. He supported our cause at all times and also during the reconstruction period. This same solidarity is maintained by the government of President Aristides Royo and the Panamanian people. We have lost a great friend, a brother.

[Question] In recent years, General Torrijos played an important role in the political developments of the region and the Caribbean; what is the outlook for the future now that Torrijos is dead?

[Ramirez] The death of General Torrijos has happened at a critical time in Central America and the Caribbean when there are international forces, which we all know, trying to turn back the wheel of history, to obstruct the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and also the effective implementation of the canal treaties signed and promoted by General Torrijos. These forces are trying to hold back the process of change in Central America.

We are deeply worried about this because with the death of General Torrijos the process of change in Latin America, particularly in the Caribbean and Central America, loses one of its main bastions.

[Question] Commander Tomas Borge, what was the attitude of the military sector in Nicaragua upon learning of General Torrijos' death?

[Borge] I think that the defense minister of our country, Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, chief of the army, colleague of General Torrijos, is the person who should talk about the position of our army of which we are part.

[Ortega] As Commander Borge said, the Sandinist People's Army always expressed great esteem for the Panamanian people, whom we came in contact with through the figure of Gen Omar Torrijos. We who receive revolutionary political guidance from the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, National Directorate of our revolutionary government, are sure to continue defending the revolutionary democratic process of our country and our army will always carry very high the figure and revolutionary and anti-imperialist example of Gen Omar Torrijos. I do think that Commander Borge can talk on behalf of the army because as a member of the FSLN National Directorate, we are where the revolution sends us and definitely, the Nicaraguan Army is the people organized in arms.

[Borge] Let me say this, General Torrijos once said that he was not interested in entering into history, but in entering the canal. This is what General Torrijos said. But General Torrijos definitely entered into history and now it is up to the Panamanian people to enter the canal. This is the posthumous homage I wish to render to that extraordinary friend and brother of the Sandinist people's revolution, with whom we had the privilege to talk--we could say a few hours before his death. We are definitely shaken and deeply moved by the death of a man who as a brother cannot be replaced. Of course, as Sergio said, we are not only Torrijos' brother and have in our hearts a special place for him; but also this heroic and brave Panamanian people who will be worthy of the example and spiritual leadership of a man like Torrijos.

[Question] Commander Borge, following the example of General Torrijos, do you think that the meeting here of leaders of the continent and also of progressive leaders of Latin Amercian countries, could lead to another meeting to analyze and discuss some way to solve the problems of the continent?

[Borge] Yes, I think that around the figure of Torrijos, the presence of many leaders of Latin America here could still be encouraged by the still effective presence, the eternally effective presence, of the thought of Torrijos. He was a man of foresight and a skillful politician and above all as we say in Nicaragua; that apart from being a man of an extraordinary capacity, he was a man who always spoke from his heart. Speaking from the heart and with the foresight required in these difficult moments for Central America and Latin America, the leaders of this continent should hold a dialogue and reach an agreement based on the common interests of all the countries of this continent.

[Question] Commander Borge, what has been the reaction among the members of the military ranks of the Nicaraguan Government to the desertion, if we can call it that, of the militaryman Eden Pastora, also known as Commander Cero?

[Borge] I do not think this is the right time or place to talk about Eden; nevertheless, let me tell you that Eden has not deserted. He simply resigned his post to join the struggle of other people. Therefore, the word desertion is not an adequate way to describe the attitude taken by Eden. We have already referred to Eden when we were here in Panama. I think that out of respect for that great dead man, we should only be talking about Torrijos today and no one else.

FSLN Communique

PA030409 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0057 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Communique issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, National Directorate dated Managua, 1 August 1981, sent to the station by the Nicaraguan Embassy in Panama--read by announcer]

[Text] To the government and people of Panama: The FSLN National Directorate express its most sincere condolences to the people and government of Panama over the tragic death of our dear friend General Omar Torrijos. With General Torrijos' death on 31 July 1981, the peoples of Latin America and the democratic governments have lost one of their most renowned leaders. This constitutes a very hard blow for the processes of change that we are experiencing in Latin America and especially in Central America.

Torrijos assumed a dignified and exemplary attitude on the canal issue, playing a very important role in the awakening of Latin American peoples. General Torrijos helped to forge a new Panama, not before overcoming great difficulties and pressures by the U.S. Government, so that one day the Panama Canal would be wholly returned.

The Nicaraguan revolution and all of Central America have lost one of their strongest bulwarks of support in the people's struggle, and in the international field; his moral and political force in favor of the people's will no longer be felt.

However, we are sure that the people and Government of Panama will let themselves be guided by Torrijos' anti-imperialist thoughts, continuing the work that he left unfinished.

Given in the city of Managua on the first day of the month of August of 1981, year of defense and production.
[Signed] FSLN National Directorate

FDR's Ungo Interviewed

PA040348 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] One of the figures who arrived in Panama to bid farewell to General Torrijos is Guillermo Ungo of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador. Ungo said the following at the diplomatic room at Tocumen Airport:

[Begin recording] [Question] Can you comment on Torrijos' death and its repercussions on Central America?

[Answer] The FDR and I personally feel deeply saddened over this tragic event which grieves not only the Panamanian people but also the peoples of Central America and Latin America. General Torrijos' standing as a leader of Latin America in the struggle for national sovereignty at the Latin American and Third World level and in the Latin American people's struggle for revolutionary processes is unquestionable.

Therefore, we truly think it is an irreparable loss. We hope that his example will strengthen the spirit of the leaders of the Panamanian revolutionary process so they can continue with that process of national dignity with a Latin American dimension. We believe that his death not only leaves a void in Panama, Central America and the Third World but that it will also have a negative influence since his presence was a factor that contributed to making the processes of democratic development and social change in our countries more dynamic. The Salvadoran people always viewed the cause of Panama's struggle for national sovereignty as an example and encouragement and they always gave it their support and solidarity. That is why we believe--and this is the reason for my presence here--that we are weeping along with the Panamanians over this regrettable and tragic event. We hope that his absence will be felt as little as possible.

This will depend on the energy, effort, work and spirit to struggle for the cause of democracy and freedom that the Panamanian and Central American revolutionary and democratic forces show.

[Question] General Torrijos was viewed as a stabilizing element in Central America. Do you think that his death will bring critical repercussions in the short term?

[Answer] Yes. We cannot predict the impact, the importance of this event. The repercussions not only depend on this sad event but on how that vacuum, that void is filled; and how the democratic political forces promote that struggle for peace and stability in the area. Therefore, the influence of this event will unquestionably be felt in this area. It is difficult to predict with what impact, to what extent and how this will be felt. [end recording]

Honduran Delegation Head Named

PA030533 Paris AFP in Spanish 0255 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Teguciagalpa, 2 Aug (AFP)--Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia will head his country's official delegation to the funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, who died in an air crash last Friday, it was officially announced here today.

The Panamanian leader's death saddened Honduran official circles as well as the people.

Jonathan Russell, the presidential press secretary, was very moved by the death of the Panamanian leader and said that "it was a loss to Latin American democracy since a leader of our hemisphere has gone."

Anibal Delgado, the leader of the Honduran Patriotic Front, which groups a large part of the nation's popular masses, said that Torrijos' death "was a heavy loss for Latin America's anti-imperialist and democratic movement."

Delgado pointed out that "by having headed a movement to recover Panamanian sovereignty over the Canal Zone, Torrijos bequeathed an example of patriotism to the Central American peoples."

The political leader announced that within a few hours, he would send a group of representatives of his organization to Panama to express condolences to the government and to the relatives of General Torrijos.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE INTERVIEWED

PA301900 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Aqui Noticias newscast has interviewed Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge, who said that he came to Panama to speak with National Guard Chief Omar Torrijos about Central America's problems, Nicaragua's problems with Honduras and ways to find solutions for the deteriorated state of Central American affairs.

[Begin recording] [Question] As a Sandinist militant, as a member of the Sandinist government, to what degree do you believe that there should be Sandinist influence in El Salvador?

[Answer] We want peace in Central America. We are deeply interested in maintaining that peace and in establishing a factor of stabilization for peace in Central America. We believe that in El Salvador we must find a solution that is favorable to the interests of the Salvadoran people and that the Salvadorans themselves should determine what has to be done with their country.

We cannot impose ourselves on anyone and no one has the right to impose anything at all on the Salvadorans.

The Salvadorans have to determine their own destiny. However, if we or any other government of Latin America are asked by the Salvadorans to contribute our grain of sand to the search for a solution that is favorable to the interests of the Salvadoran people, we will be very pleased to give our grain of sand, just as Panama would surely do or as Mexico or Venezuela or any other country of Latin America would do.

[Question] One report which has caught the attention of the international media is Eden Pastora's departure from the Nicaraguan Government and the country. Can you tell us the reason for his departure?

[Answer] We have already explained this in Nicaragua, but I don't know whether it was made public here: Companero Eden, our brother Eden, Commander Pastora--who is very much loved by the Nicaraguan people, very respected in our country, at the personal level he is an excellent friend of mine--made that decision without consulting us. Therefore, we did not approve Commander Pastora's decision because, in any case, a decision of that nature should have had the backing of, or at least the assent or acceptance of, the Sandinist Front.

However, since the decision was made and, understanding Eden Pastora's revolutionary spirit, we give him, not material support because that would not be appropriate or correct, but our sympathy, our moral support, the recognition of a beautiful gesture by Eden to divest himself of all the possibilities and facilities provided by his position of power. Eden, leader of our revolution, brigade commander, deputy defense minister, Eden Pastora renounced all that and that is worthy of the deepest respect and recognition from the heart of all of us and the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] Have you visited or talked with Commander Cero during your visit to Panama?

[Answer] Is he here in Panama?

[Question] That's what the international news dispatches say.

[Answer] Yes? Well, I have not seen Commander Pastora, but if you can give us a clue, we would like to [words indistinct]. I don't know whether Commander Pastora is in Panama right now or if he is able to talk with me. He made a decision and I must assume, I am sure, that he will go through with it. In this context, I don't know whether Eden Pastora is here or any place else. I don't know that.

[Question] What about the irreplaceable loss caused by Eden Pastora's departure from the Nicaraguan Government and the country?

[Answer] Well, it was a loss from the institutional and political viewpoint because he was an extraordinary useful man in the Nicaraguan revolution. However, no one is irreplaceable and we have a collective leadership in our country. In a collective leadership any one of us can disappear under any circumstance and in some way we will fill the place left empty in the revolution.

[Question] Thank you. [end recording]

BELIZE

BRITISH DENY GUATEMALAN OCCUPATION OF CAYS

FL010120 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] A press release today from the public relations office of the British forces in Belize says that recent press reports that Guatemala is occupying cays in the Sapodilla Range are without foundation. The release says that British forces in Belize maintain a presence in the area and keep the cays under surveillance.

COSTA RICA

TRIP TO U.S. 'IMPORTANT STEP' NIEHAUS SAYS

PA311905 Paris AFP in Spanish 0221 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jul (AFP)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus described here today his recent visit to the United States as "a very important step" in the search for solutions to the serious problems that trouble the Central American region.

In a news conference held here today, Niehaus said that Stephen Bosworth, assistant secretary of state for Central American affairs [title as received], is here to further discuss matters analyzed during Niehaus' visit to the United States: the bilateral relations of the two nations and Central American problems. The Costa Rican foreign minister said that Bosworth's presence in the country demonstrates "the will of the United States to help Costa Rica in a joint search for solutions to economic problems."

It was reported that Bosworth, who is the direct assistant to Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, met for several hours here today with President Rodrigo Carazo, Niehaus and Economy Minister Jose Miguel Alfaro in order to become better acquainted with the situation that Costa Rica is experiencing and to analyze Central American problems.

The Costa Rican foreign minister reiterated the possibility that Costa Rica has to promote a foreign ministers' dialogue in the area, noting that the agenda for it was drafted at a preparatory meeting held in Honduras on Thursday, although an exact date for it was not set. Niehaus said that a summit of chiefs of state of the area would be convoked following the foreign minister's meeting.

In addition, Niehaus announced the upcoming visit of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, describing the participation of France and other countries in the search for solutions to Central American problems as very important.

Cheysson will arrive in Costa Rica on 3 August and, according to Niehaus, FRG Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher will arrive here the following day.

ENERGY MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO MEXICO

PA011831 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Energy Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz has returned from a 6-day visit to Mexico [words indistinct]. The energy minister had traveled to Mexico to learn about Mexico's petroleum exploration programs. He took advantage of his visit to meet with the new director of Mexican petroleum and the new official in charge of the petroleum exploration project in Costa Rica.

GROUPS PROTEST U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA031926 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The Costa Rican University Committee of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Salvadoran People [Comite Universitario Costarricense de Solidaridad con la Lucha del Pueblo Salvadoreno] held a massive rally in San Jose to protest U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

In the meantime, the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras called on all the progressive and democratic forces of the world to form solidarity committees with the peoples of Central America.

The Panamanian University Committee of Solidarity with El Salvador [Comite Universitario Panameno de Solidaridad con El Salvador] has revealed that numerous Salvadoran residents of Guatemala and Honduras have been taken out of their homes by the repressive forces of those countries and their whereabouts are unknown.

Isthmian workers, students and prominent persons have protested in front of the U.S., Honduran and Guatemalan diplomatic missions in Panama City, demanding the freedom of the refugees who have been arrested in those Central American countries.

GOVERNMENT SENDS MESSAGE TO IMF ON RECOPE REVIEW

PA021941 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] In a cable sent to IMF director Oriel Buira last night, the government announced that it is legally impossible to comply with the policy of a financial review at the Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] which was planned for 1 August.

The message signed by Second Vice President Joe Miguel Alfaro said that it was being sent in view of the Legislative Assembly's endorsement [resello] of Decree No 6588 that was vetoed by the Executive Branch in order to duly comply with Costa Rica's commitments with the IMF.

The Legislative Assembly's endorsement of the law regulating RECOPE will result in economic and financial consequences because the agreement signed with the IMF will not be implemented, government spokesman Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri said.

These consequences were analyzed during the government council, but the actions that will be taken by the executive branch in this regard were not disclosed.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA CONFRONTATIONS

Havana Reports on Clashes

PA022345 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Forces of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front killed 140 soldiers of the military-Christian Democratic regime during the recent clashes near Guazapa Hill.

According to a war bulletin released by that Salvadoran revolutionary organization, an army battalion, several units of the Atlacatl Battalion and a number of U.S. advisers are participating in a so-called clean-up operation in the north, which is under guerrilla control. The document adds that the repressive troops have savagely punished the civilian population in (Sapotin), El Alitre and (Pena Colorada) cantons.

Meanwhile, according to the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA, the rebels in Cabanas and San Vincente Departments have inflicted 22 casualties on the Salvadoran Army's patrols.

FMLN Bulletin for 20-29 Jul

PA030024 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] We are now contacting our companeros in the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front to obtain important information. Go ahead companeros:

[Unidentified speaker] Here is a war bulletin released by the Francisco Sanchez Southern Front on activity from 20 to 29 July.

At 200 on Monday, 20 July, at 2300 on Wednesday, 22 July and at 0100 on Saturday, 25 July, our forces harassed the genocidal army's military detachment stationed in [name indistinct] canton, Jucuaran, Usulutan Department. These harassment operations were carried out 400 meters away from the target and lasted 20 minutes.

On Thursday, 23 July, a Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front sapper squad sabotaged the powerlines and damaged a high-voltage tower. On Wednesday, 29 July, a sapper squad chopped down eight wooden posts supporting powerlines in (Piedrapasa) canton, El Transito, San Miguel Department.

United to fight until final victory, revolution or death, we will win. Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front. If Vietnam won and Nicaragua triumphed...[announcer finishes sentence]

[Announcer]...El Salvador will win. We have heard an important war bulletin released by our companeros on the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front.

FMLN Bulletin for 24-30 Jul

PA032106 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Aug 81

[War bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front]

[Text] On 30 July, to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the massacre of students on Social Security Bridge, a squad of the [words indistinct] took the El Tablon canton, Sociedad municipality, Morazan Department. The action took place at 0800.

The townspeople were then brought together at the road that leads to Corinto. There was a rally during which pamphlets were distributed. Four buses and vehicles were placed across the road. Approximately 250 persons were at the rally and applauded and cooperated with our brave fighters. Our forces remained in control of the town until 1000. Then they withdrew in an orderly fasion. This political and military maneuver was carried out under the command of Companero Rene.

On that day an ambush was carried out against the Corinto guards. The action took place on the detour to (Los Biotores) and the San Felipe canton, on the road to Corinto. The enemy had four dead. We have no report on their wounded. We had no casualties. Our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion. This action was carried out under the command of Companero Alberto.

At dawn on that day, commandos from our special forces sabotaged electricity poles that provide [words indistinct] and Corinto with electricity, leaving these towns in darkness.

On 24 June, a Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] squad took 22,000 colones from a car of the oligarchic company Cigarreria Morazan, S.A. The action took place on Corinto Road, in the [word indistinct] Blanco area. This money will serve to promote the heroic struggle that our people are waging aginst the junta and imperialism.

Once again we have shown to the world the disposition to struggle of our glorious fighters.

[Signed] Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

FMLN Bulletin for 1 Aug

PA032105 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 2 August 81

[Text] We are just receiving a war bulletin form the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, go ahead companeros:

Attention, Radio Venceremos. We are reporting from the firing line of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front:

At 0200 on 1 August, a platoon of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, supported by a squad of sappers and led by Companero Danilo, dynamited the bridge in canton Trinidad over the Pan American Highway between Santa Ermita and (Arena), [name indistinct] jurisdiction, Morazan Department.

After this operation, our forces placed themselves in better positions on the same highway, waiting for the military units of the dictatorship. [words indistinct] At 0700 our forces ambushed with rifle fire the military convoy that was on its way to the destroyed bridge, initiating a clash which lasted 30 minutes. We inflicted 15 casualties on the enemy, counting dead and wounded. Our forces retreated in order without casualties.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! If Vietnam won, El Salvador will win!

Electricity Poles Blown Up

PA032104 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] In San Jose Guayabal, Suchitito, revolutionary forces in the past few hours blew up two electricity towers. As we have been reporting, combined actions have been carried out throughout the territory against electrical installations. This has been a clear demonstration of the coordination capacity of the people's forces.

Guerrilla Activity in Capital

PA022259 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] We will now clear the way for an important report from the very heart of the capital. Go ahead, companero.

[Unidentified speaker] Throughout the day, the capital city has been practically militarized. However, the [words indistinct] have not (reported) casualties, and have succeeded in (?ambushing) a military column which [passage indistinct] propaganda activity and attack [words indistinct]

Activity of the Revolutionary Forces

[Passage indistinct] Wednesday, the 29th [words indistinct] carried out activities of propaganda consisting of: distribution of [words indistinct] different [words indistinct] of the capital.

On Tuesday, 28 July at 0745, the military and soldiers [words indistinct] exploded bombs in the garage of an officer's home in (Atracap) neighborhood, destroying almost all of the garage and [words indistinct] his property.

Wednesday, 29 July: The town of [words indistinct] causing heavy damage to [words indistinct] of guerrillas and a blackout of all the city for approximately 2 hours.

Signed: Commander Alejandro [name indistinct]

[Announcer] We have just heard this important war bulletin of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front which reports the advance of our people in the capital of San Salvador. We have been able to observe the advance of our people throughout the nation's territory through the various war bulletins received today by Radio Venceremos, and these bulletins show the coordination which our armed people have developed throughout the national territory in their struggle to win peace.

VENCEREMOS REACTS TO HINTON'S STATEMENT ON FMLN

PA022344 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Deane Hinton, a veteran CIA hound and today the newly appointed Yankee ambassador to our country or, in other words, almost the president of our country, raised a hue and cry saying that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has transferred forces to the capital.

No, Mr Hinton, your old hound's sense of smell has failed you. We have not transferred forces to the capital. It is the people who are now more organized; it is the people who have increased their actions; it is the people who will continue striking even stronger blows.

Mr Hinton, you are the one who has increased your number of advisers; you are the one who has increased the number of personnel at your embassy. What are you afraid of, Mr Hinton? Or is it that you have suddenly realized that the people are not as calm as you said they were?

VENCEREMOS REPORTS U.S. EMBASSY PERSONNEL INCREASE

PA022359 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Reports from the U.S. State Department reveal the increase of personnel in the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador. The report states that 33 persons were working there in 1980 and that this figure has increased to 150 officers in 1981.

The report says that in 1980, the personnel of the Yankee embassy in El Salvador was as follows: 20 marines, 4 administrative officials, 4 aides to the military attache and 5 advisers to the Salvadoran Armed Forces. The report states that the military personnel of the diplomatic mission was notably increased in 1981 to some 150 officers and more than 56 advisers in counterinsurgency tactics, whom the State Department sent to aid the Christian Democratic military junta.

We must point out that just these figures alone represent more than 200 U.S. mercenaries, and these are the ones officially admitted by the State Department itself. But the truth is that there are many, many more.

And now, we ask: What are 150 officers of the U.S. Army doing in the Yankee embassy in our country? This confirms our charge that the center of political and military power can no longer be found in the presidential house or in the high command of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. The persons who direct and give orders in our country can be found in the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador. Duarte, Gutierrez and Garcia are mere puppets who serve as fronts for U.S. imperialism, which, through all the mercenaries deployed in our country, is truly directing the Christian Democratic military government, the members of which can only be described as turncoats.

VENCEREMOS SAYS SITUATION FORCED FMLN TO WAR

PA022303 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The United States has clearly planned a war against the people. Economic aid has been used essentially to resolve the military problem in the junta's favor and against the people of El Salvador.

We would like to point out that we, as a revolutionary force, are not looking for a war but have been forced to rise up in arms in light of the history of mock and fraudulent elections and generalized repression.

For us the problem is not whether or not there are elections. For us, the main problem is the type of government, the current distribution of wealth, and the concentration of power in the hands of the oligarchy and a handful of fascist generals and officers.

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT FORCES, ORPA ACTIVITIES

ORPA Redoubt Found in Capital

PA311750 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Government forces found another guerrilla redoubt in a house located in Miraflores development, Zone 11, today. The authorities estimated that it had been vacant for approximately 25 days. Despite this, the National Police implemented special security measures in that sector to prevent any contact with subversive groups.

These measures consisted of deploying uniformed agents [words indistinct] on 18th Avenue and 7th Street in Zone 11, where the hideout was found, as well in the nearby area.

A spokesman of the government forces reported on the hideout that was discovered:

[Begin recording] We found it at No 7-86, 18th Avenue in Zone 11, Miraflores development. At about 1700, the government security forces found the 13th redoubt of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA. This house was uninhibited. The agents only found [words indistinct]. [end recording]

ORPA Attacks Farm, Chalet

PA011555 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Approximately 100 members of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA], including some 25 women, raided and damaged the San Luis farm in San Marcos.

According to information given to our correspondents, the damage is estimated at more than 100,000 quetzales. The ORPA guerrillas detonated 12 Claymore mines and set fire to the main house, causing extensive damage. The fire totally consumed the main house and other facilities.

The ORPA members occupied the San Luis farm for 7 hours until rural guards initiated a counterattack that, according to telephone information from our correspondents, caused no casualties. Information from Solola says that ORPA members also fired on the Bougainvillea chalet, belonging to Rosalio (Eslarte), in Panajachel. The extent of the damage has not yet been estimated. Guard Carlos Enrique Garcia was critically injured, according to reports this newscast received a few minutes ago.

GENERAL GUEVARA'S CANDIDACY GAINS SUPPORT

PA011557 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] Supporters of Gen Angel Anibal Guevara officially announced today they will hold a civic rally next Thursday. They explained that the rally's purpose is to offer General Guevara, currently the defense minister of Guatemala, the presidential nomination. They also said that they have been distributing handbills to announce the rally, which will start at 1100 next Thursday in the main plaza.

The group which supports General Guevara's presidential nomination set up headquarters at 7th Avenue and 11th Street, Zone 9, in the same building where the National Committee for the Nomination of General Guevara launched the idea of Guevara for president. The National Committee members have been careful to keep their activities separate from the Revolutionary Party and from a wing of the National Unity Front, FUN.

FUN is having problems because of divisions within its ranks. FUN's unity was broken when a group led by Roberto C. (Corneta) announced that it supports General Guevara's presidential nomination. This group claims that it has the backing of FUN Departmental Directorate. However, the FUN Central Directorate, headed by Gabriel Giron, denied that the Departmental Directorate prefers Guevara over the official candidate Roberto Alejos. Here is what Giron said:

"The party's departmental leaders must abide by the party's bylaws, which were approved by National Executive Directorate. Any group within our party that does not respect the party's bylaws must be considered a dissident group, unless it is trying to play up to General Guevara."

Meanwhile, six political parties have formed an alliance to promote General Guevara's nomination. These parties will constitute the Democratic Popular Front [Frente Popular Democratico]. However, Deputy Emilio Paz Gonzalez of the Revolutionary Party said that so far only the Revolutionary Party and the Democratic Institutional Party, PID, have confirmed their alliance. This is what Paz Gonzalez had to say:

"So far the only parties which have confirmed their participation in the alliance are the Revolutionary Party and PID. The others have not yet given a definite answer."

FUN suggested that the party alliance also support candidacies for deputy. FUN Secretary General Gabriel Giron made the following statement:

"We still have time before the 1982 elections to hold a summit meeting of political parties to discuss presidential candidacies, a matter of real interest to the people. The meeting could be held the first week in August.

Giron's Dismissal Demanded

PA010431 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text' Armando Reyes, National Unity Front, FUN, organization director, has sent to local news media a copy of the note he sent to the electoral registry asking that Gabriel Giron be dismissed as FUN secretary general. Reyes accuses Giron of doing as he pleases, of not allowing others to give opinions in party decisions and of assuming total control of the organization without even considering the other members. He also accuses Giron of holding back the party, something that was confirmed in last year's municipal elections, when FUN obtained .2 percent of the votes.

WEAPONS TRAFFIC THROUGH HONDURAS INCREASING

PA011531 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The traffic of weapons through Central American territory seems to be escalating. The Honduran ambassador to Guatemala, Ruben [name as heard] Villanueva Doblado, said today that illegal weapons have been discovered in Honduran territory but the consignee is unknown.

[Begin recording] We have found and confiscated arms in the interior of our country, but we do not know if they were for a future rebellion in our country, for people in our country, or if our country is merely being used as a transit point to the fraternal countries of Central America. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN BORDER CLOSED AGAINST SWINE FEVER

PA311850 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala is closing its border with Nicaragua due to an outbreak of swine fever in Nicaragua. An outbreak of the animal disease known as erysipelas, which can cause damage comparable to foot-and-mouth disease, was recently detected in the swine herds of Nicaragua.

Agriculture Minister Francisco Bobadilla Palomo has said that, therefore, Guatemala has immediately ordered the closing of its air, land and sea borders to pork-related food products. Guatemala is taking drastic quarantine measures on its border.

The agriculture minister added that emergency measures have been taken to prevent erysipelas from entering Guatemala because its presence here would represent a great risk to swine, one of the main food sources of the population. Bobadilla Palomo believes that this swine disease will remain isolated in Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

REACTIONS TO U.S. RATIFICATION OF TREATY ON CAYS

Cruz on U.S. Senate Vote

PA032332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Managua, 2 Aug (AFP)--Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, today said that the U.S. Senate's decision to approve a treaty with Colombia that is detrimental to Nicaragua is discouraging and alarming. With regard to the approval of the Saccio-Vasquez-Carrizosa Treaty last night, Cruz maintained that a clear political intention prevailed in the U.S. Senate to favor Colombia. The treaty recognizes Colombia's rights over three cays in the Atlantic Ocean which Nicaragua considers to be part of its continental shelf.

The ambassador announced that Father Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign minister, will address the nation in a few hours to officially establish Nicaragua's position on the approval of the treaty. Cruz insisted that the approval does not imply that Colombia has a right to possess the cays, and added that Nicaragua will continue to offer proof that the cays are Nicaraguan.

The cays, named Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana, became the possession of Colombia and the United States through an agreement which Nicaragua signed in 1927, but which has been denounced by this country, adducing that it was imposed through the presence of the U.S. Navy, which was occupying the national territory in those days.

When the United States renounced its rights over the cays through the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty signed in 1971, Nicaragua was alienated from the dispute.

Cruz revealed that Nicaragua made futile attempts to have U.S. Senator Charles Dodd have the Senate postpone the debate on the treaty until after 9 September while Nicaragua and Colombia used all the means established by international law to try to settle the conflict. But, said Cruz, "we were not given this time and we were not allowed to settle the dispute within a climate of less tension while it was decided to take a clearly political action against Nicaragua."

When asked what the United States is trying to achieve with this attitude, Cruz replied that it is up to the government junta to answer that question, insisting that this country will continue to gather evidence pending President Ronald Reagan's final decision regarding the treaty.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo announced the probable visit to this country of Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for Latin America. In this regard, Ambassador Cruz said that the visit could alleviate the tension in the relations between Nicaragua and the United States.

"I have always believed," he concluded, "that an attitude that would foster the improvement of relations between the two countries is advisable, but it is up to the United States to take the initiative."

Cruz Says 'Other Alternatives'

PA032343 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, is going back to Washington this week, unless the revolutionary government gives him a different order. He confirmed this yesterday to local newspapers.

Cruz said that everyone was surprised by the way the U.S. Senate acted in ratifying the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty because it should have waited until 9 September to allow Nicaragua enough time to submit all the documents it has in defense of its claims over the cays. We had already submitted some documents, but the ones we were going to submit provide further evidence for our cause. I let them know that the U.S. Senate decision over the cays Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana will not in the least change our position and dominion over the cays which have been and still are ours, Cruz added.

Further on he said that the Nicaraguan Government still has other alternatives to prove that our claim is right. He did not say what the alternatives are, but he promised that the Nicaraguan Government will let the people know in time. Finally, he said that the U.S. Senate decision was a political decision, but that the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty still has not been ratified by President Ronald Reagan.

Ministry Issues Statement

PA031656 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Communique released by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] In regard to the U.S. Senate's ratification on 31 July 1981 of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty, signed on 8 September 1972, the Foreign Ministry of the National Reconstruction Government announces the following:

The U.S. decision to ratify the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty on the Cays of Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana, by which it seeks to make a decision concerning that part of Nicaragua's national territory should neither surprise nor confuse us. The U.S. decision caused no surprise, since our history as an independent country is closely connected to Nicaragua's age-old struggle for the defense of its territorial integrity.

Great Britain and the United States signed the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as early as 1850, in an effort to settle their claims to Nicaragua's Miskito coast. In 1852, the two empires, which sought to control the canal route, signed a new agreement known as (Wester-Crampton), in an effort to reach an agreement on the Miskito area, since the previous treaty, signed in 1850, had not managed to bring the differences between the two powers to an end. The strong and intelligent intervention of Jose de Marcoleta, Nicaragua's minister in Washington, foiled this 1852 agreement.

Later, in 1914, the Chamorro-Bryan Treaty was signed. The Barcenas-Meneses Esguerra Treaty was signed in 1928. Their "legality" was based on the power of the interventionist weapons.

As if time and history had been arrested, in 1981, we again find the United States trying to legalize its alleged rights over a part of our national territory, exercising the only argument that assists it, that of force.

The U.S. Senate's decision is even more serious because the ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty has been postponed since 1972 due to the opposition which has always existed in Nicaragua. A few months after the victory of the Sandinist revolution this opposition was reiterated to the United States in a note that Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman sent to then-Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on 22 January 1980.

A few months after Ronald Reagan's victory, the Republican administration promoted and hastened the process of ratification of the treaty while absurdly alleging that there is no intention to harm Nicaragua. This kind statement, however, is totally disqualified by Richard Nixon's presentation of motives in 1973, which stressed that the treaty signed in September 1972 had been drafted in response to Colombia's desire to improve its claim of sovereignty. The United States is principally interested in protecting the right of U.S. citizens and boats to fish in that zone. The maintenance of the navigation aids installed on those reefs is another U.S. interest. The above was pointed out to the U.S. Congress in July 1981, in a document submitted by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, which will be published shortly.

In ratification of the 1972 treaty is another step in the Reagan administration's aggressive policy against Nicaragua and reflects a manifest hostility against our country, as was expressed to the U.S. government. It cannot be separated from other previous actions, such as the suspension of the loans, the wheat embargo or the blatant training of Somozist criminals in U.S territory.

The Nicaraguan Government is studying steps that will be taken in the future for the defense of our sovereignty and territorial integrity. The government insists that is considers the ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty an invalid action that is contrary to the most elemental rules of international law, by which Nicaragua abides. The government is absolutely certain that reasonis on Nicaragua's side.

We reiterate what we have already expressed to the government of the fraternal Colombian people on several occasions, we firmly intend to maintain our differences within the framework imposed on us by the commitment to seek a peaceful solution to all controversies, as the UN and OAS Charters establish. We do so in accordance with our belief in the fundamental role of dialogue as an inevitable initial step in the search for solutions that are in keeping with our status as a Latin American country.

'Reagan-Turbay Collusion'

PA040134 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary: "In Light of the Reagan-Turbay Collusion, National Unity in Defense of Our Sovereignty and Revolutionary Achievements"]

[Text] Once again in the violent and brutal North, Yankee imperialism has escalated its aggression against the Nicaraguan people's national sovereignty.

On this occasion, the provocation resulting from Washington's immoral foreign policy not only disregards legal objectivity and is based on brute force, but it has received the complicity of Turbay Ayala's government, whose ill will against our revolutionary government and the Sandinist people's revolution has become evident recently.

Like a thief in the night, the Yankee Senate has unanimously ratified the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty, which was imposed on our people by the boot of occupation and the venality of the native traitors. This untimely decision by the imperial Senate is evidence of the Reagan administration's increasing hostility toward the Nicaraguan revolution, and is an example of the hastening of imperialism's warmongering and interventionist plans against our revolution and our people.

It is no coincidence that this violent ratification has come about at a time when imperialism's policy of hostility and isolation against the revolutionary, democratic and progressive governments of Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua is being implemented at full speed. This unfriendly measure, which had been shelved for over 9 years and was not supposed to be considered until September, aggravates the damage that interventionist imposition caused us and reinforces the hostile political design of Turbay Ayala's government toward the aforementioned governments. And all this must be added to the cloud of doubt that surrounds the similarity of the accidental deaths of both President Roldos and General Torrijos, to the increasing military aid for the Salvadoran dictatorship, to the charges of alleged acts of aggression by Nicaragua and to the blood shed by the Nicaraguan patriots who have been killed by the bands of genocidal counterrevolutionaries during their incursions from Honduran territory on our northern border.

This new attack on Nicaraguan sovereignty and the implications to be derived from Reagan-Turbay collusion are important aspects that should interest all honest Nicaraguans because, aside from being a decision that violates our soverignty, it affects our territorial integrity, which as Nicaraguans we have the sacred duty to defend. Within this framework, the urgent need for national unity to defend our national sovereignty and territorial integrity does not admit any subterfuge or pretext. The partiotism of all Nicaraguans is being put to the test and national unity is its melting pot.

The bomb announced by Companero Ambassador Arturo Cruz has been dropped on us and it incites our patriotic spirit. The fatherland, the Nicaraguan revolution and the government junta will never give up their claims over that territorial inheritance that belongs to our people, and we are sure that in that struggle they will find all honest Nicaraguans, all patriots, willing and determined to do all that is necessary so that our rights as a people are respected.

Meanwhile, aware of the implications of the Reagan-Turbay collusion which concerns our security and the preservation of our revolutionary achievements, the Nicaraguan people have already issued their verdict: We must strengthen our military defense and its material basis, which is production; we must back and support our revolutionary armed forces through the massive incorporation of people into the Sandinist People's Militia, and we must consolidate our revolutionary mass organizations. As Companero Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the government junta, has noted, we must study and sing, laugh and work, but we must do so with our rifles in our hands, determined to loyally fulfill our glorious slogan: Free fatherland, or death.

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA311605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Jul 81

["Direct Line" phone-in program with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and unidentified announcer--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] (Orlando Perez Martinez), of Managua. Can you explain if you have only visited socialist countries for the purpose of strengthening bonds with these countries that want to be friends of Nicaragua, or have you also gone to capitalist countries which, because of their nature are not partial to Sandinist principles, to tell them about thb true values of our revolution, which have allowed our country to recover its dignity and self-determination as a nation before the world?

[Answer] With pleasure, Companero (Perez Martinez), I will reply to your question about the visits I have made, including my visits to nonsocialist countries or to countries with communist governments. I believe that the most recent trip, which I have just ended, can be used as an example of a practical demonstration of what we have reiterated since the beginning, since the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, that diversification in international relations constitutes the cornerstone of our international policy. In this recent trip, for example, I went to Venezuela. From there, I went on an official visit to Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Austria, Yugoslavia, Iraq, the GDR and later to France.

From this, I think it can be deduced that this is, in practice, diversification of our relations. In addition, I have been in practically all the nations of Western Europe as well as in many Latin American countries, in several Arab countries, in certain African countries, in two Asian countries and, as far as communist countries are concerned, I have also visited at least five of them.

[Question] I am (Salvador Prado). Mr Minister: Has the Foreign Ministry ever taken the trouble to investigate, from the beginning to the end, the cases of Nicaraguan citizens who have disappeared abroad?

[Answer] It is unquestionable that in each case of a report received about the disappearance of some Nicaraguan citizen, whether in Honduras, in El Salvador or in Guatemala, the Foreign Ministry has accomplished this duty and responsibility of all foreign ministries of giving a clear explanation, of lodging the appropriate protests before the governments involved and of demanding an investigation in the area. However, this does not mean that we are in a position to clear up the status of missing persons. On many occasions, I personally--and not only me but also officials of the Government of National Reconstruction--have stated that all Nicaraguans must be aware of the immense danger of travel to the countries of northern Central America.

[Question] I wish to ask a question with relation to the matter of Miguel Obando y Bravo [archbishop of Managua]--During the Somoza administration, there were captains, colonels and even generals among the clergymen and he never said anything. Perhaps he was party to it, because he remained silent. Now, in the case of... do you remember the case of the attack on Chema Castillo [seizure of diplomats on 27 December 1974] He went to take the Sandinists to Cuba. Later in the case of the palace [attack on Congress on 22 August 1978], he went to take them to Miami, with several Sandinist boys releasing some of the prisoners, among them Tomas Borge. In those days, he was helping and today he shows himself to be an enemy of our country. There is a radio station in Honduras that is called Radio 15 September. At this radio station, it is observed that he appears to be...he speaks there, but I think he sends cassettes so that this radio station will talk to Nicaragua, exhorting the army to turn against the government. I would like to know, did you hold a meeting with him? My question is: What is this based on? What was the meeting about? Naturally, he had to be convinced that you people are really serving the nation. This is the way one serves because there, where you were, you did not serve and now you are serving.

[Answer] Companero, I really have no report that the archbishop of Managua is collaborating with Radio 15 September. This is something I had not heard before. In any event, everything you said regarding the archbishop, which I suppose is correct, should be raised with him.

Regarding what was discussed at the meeting held by us foud priests holding post's in the government and the party, we merely repeated our request that we be granted the possibility of an exception for those of us who hold these public offices. That is, the church has a general law that clergymen must not hold posts in the government--in any government--or participate actively in political parties. However, this is a general rule, since it also considers the possibility of making exceptions when the objective needs of some countries so require it. So this is precisely the case: presenting our case in a fraternal dialogue, as priests, with the members of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, and pressing our request for this exception, which the church law itself contemplates as a possibility. And you already know that the result of this dialogue was positive.

[Question] (Juan Jose Landes) of San Rafael del Sur. I wish to ask a two-part question. First, what has been done in connection with the most recent incidents on the Honduran border? Don't you think that there have been too many violations of our territory? From a political viewpoint, what are your thoughts regarding these matters?

[Answer] For obivous reasons, maintenance of the best possible relations with the sister people and Government of Honduras has been of special concern to us in the past 2 years. In spite of this, as you have pointed out, there have been several incidents which really don't contribute to achieving this important goal of maintaining the best of relations with Honduras and with all the Central American peoples and all the peoples of the world, as far as possible.

However, I wish to tell you that recently, the Honduran Government also has been more interested in reducing tension in our relations. The visit of a very high-level delegation sent by the government of the sister Honduran nation to Nicaragua on the occasion of the second anniversary of the triumph of our revolution is highly significant. As you also know, in the wake of the meeting of Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, with President Policarpo Paz Garcia of Honduras, the joint communique that was issued on the occasion made reference to a very important meeting to be held shortly after this encounter in addition to the meetings of foreign ministers, which already have been held. I refer to the meeting of Col Mario Flores Theresin, the minister of defense of Honduras, and Commander Humberto Ortega, our minister of defense. This meeting has not been held yet, but we trust it will be held soon.

In the meantime, we are making every effort to achieve, in a fraternal way and in a direct way through dialogue, a solution to these problems, basically to coordinate efforts to eliminate completely these incursions by members of the genocidal [Somozist national guard] located on the northern border, on the Honduran side, who cause most of these disturbances which, as you say, are already happening too frequently.

[Question] My name is (Gerardo Arguello) and I am calling from the Eduardo Contreras barrio. Father d'Escoto, if the Barcenas-Meneses Esguerra Treaty is annulled because it was signed under the intervention [U.S. intervention of 1912-25], would this give Colombia the right to claim the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast--that is, the Miskito coast?

[Answer] The treaty cannot be really annulled. What we have said, what we have wanted and declared is that this treaty is a fiction of a treaty which never truly existed. It is invalid because of irreparable flaws in its own roots, in other words, because Nicaragua was intervened and because the occupying powers, the United States, pressured the puppet government of President Adolfo Diaz to accept this treaty.

Now, your reference to the Miskito coast is related to what Colombia sought at that time: Colombia said it would recognize the indisputable sovereignty of Nicaragua over Zelaya Department in exchange for Providencia and San Andres. I imagine this is what you are referring to, that if we declare the Barcenas-Meneses Esguerra Treaty invalid then they could again question our sovereignty over Zelaya Department. They can do this any time [word indistinct] or history is on the side of the Nicaraguans.

So if Colombia considers that our declaration of invalidity of the Barcenas-Meneses Esguerra Treaty gives them the right to question our sovereignty over Zelaya Department, they could question it, but I don't think they will, because I think they are completely aware of the historic truth. They know very well that history is on our side.

[Question] My name is (Socorro Rodriguez) and I am calling from Masaya. My question is: What final reply did the Salvadoran Government give to the disappearance of Alvaro Morales Rodriguez, an official of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform?

[Answer] The Salvadoran Government simply says that Companero Alvaro Morales Rodriguez never entered El Salvador. We have proof that he didn't arrive in Guatemala. We are waiting for proof from Belize that he never entered there and we know that he didn't arrive in the United States. In addition, as I believe you know, there are also eye-witnesses who, for reasons of personal security and because they have economic interests inside El Salvador, have not wanted to give testimony that they saw Morales Rodriguez in El Salvador, and that they even witnessed his arrest there. We are trying...the case has not been closed. We are not satisfied with that aspect of the reply of the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry that they want to declare the case closed, claiming that Companero Morales Rodriguez was never arrested there. However, we are gathering more documents to insist on the truth that he was arrested by members...people in El Salvador.

[Announcer] Can you expand on the economic benefits, aside from the diplomatic benefits and the friendship ties, obtained from your trips abroad? As we all know and has been reported, these trips are frequent, due to our country's opening to all nations in the earth--not like before, when we were a forgotten island lost in an ocean of imperialist abuses.

[Answer] I think everyone knows very well the economic situation in which the Government of National Reconstruction received this country. Without international solidarity--in technical and financial aid, in help to obtain grains, and in all the various forms in which it has been expressed--I am not going to say that our people would not have continued to fight to consolidate the victory and achievements of revolution, but they would have had to suffer more and sacrifice more. This suffering was greatly mitigated by this constant dialogue that we have maintained at the political level with the various democratic foreign ministries throughout the world. This facilitiates positive replies to our requests for cooperation in this critical stage of the national reconstruction of Nicaragua.

[Question] This is (Raul Palacios) of (Morazan) barrio. I have the following questions: Foreign Minister d'Escoto, why wasn't the family of (Manuel Giron), [not further identified] his wife and children, allowed to leave Nicaragua? My second question is: Why do the passports that are being issued say on the back that they are not valid for trips to Cuba, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, etc.

[Answer] The passports of the new Nicaragua, free Nicaragua, clearly state that it is a passport valid to travel to any country in the world. Now regarding the family of (Manuel Giron), this is something that has nothing to do with international relations or the Foreign Ministry. It is a question that must be asked--well, not must be asked, but if you want to ask--of other authorities.

[Question] My name is (Selica Valdez) and I live in (Monsenor Lezcano) barrio. My question is the following: Why don't you want to leave the post you have, knowing that in the Nicaraguan mountains they need priests? I was there for 5 months and saw that there are no priests going to the mountains and I ask: Why, knowing that priests are needed in Nicaragua, don't you do something for the people there?

[Answer] There is no doubt that there are many needs in Nicaragua, but one person cannot satisfy all the needs that the people have at any one moment. I believe that I am fulfilling my obligation as a man, as a Nicaraguan, as a Christian and even as a priest by having responded affirmatively to the call that our government made to cooperate not only with the struggle to liberate our people from the Somozist oppression but also in the present struggle to consolidate this triumph and make a reality the ideals for which so many thousands Nicaraguans generously and heroically shed their blood.

[Announcer] Taking advantage of this break granted us by our listeners, I would like to ask the following question:

With the revolutionary measures, especially those announced on 19 July, and with the process of deepening the revolution, have you observed a trend toward the political isolation of Nicaragua due to the blockade that imperialism would like to impose upon us in order to isolate us and to make us easier prey for their counterrevolutionary objectives? Have the number of countries which want to strengthen their links with us increased, or has there been a trend toward isolation or toward a decrease in our links with the world at large?

[D'Escoto] In the past 2 years, that is, following the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution, the United States has given evidence of--I would say--three [as heard] different policies regarding Nicaragua.

We could call the first part a policy of tolerance. One that had many different shades, perhaps, but it was followed during the Carter administration after 19 July 1979.

The Reagan administration's first policy toward Nicaragua was aimed at the isolation of Nicaragua. You all heard a lot of talk about the much-publicized Eagleburger mission to Western Europe, that of Mr Cohen to the northern Scandinavian countries, and that of Vernon Walters to Latin America. The United States wanted--through that very controversial White Paper, which was challenged even by U.S. papers such as the Washington POST--to achieve this isolation of Nicaragua you referred to. However, I would like to say that immediately after this vast U.S. diplomatic offensive as well as during my most recent trip through Europe and Asia, I was able to ascertain that these countries are prefectly aware of the motivation of the United States, which wants to isolate Nicaragua, and they have categorically reaffirmed their respect and admiration for our people, our process and our leadership, and their political will to continue maintaining their solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

[Announcer] In spite of the international campaign of the transnational misinformation agencies, which in their cables every day publish reports from t. reactionary media of enemy countries--to phrase it better, of the reactionary media at the service of well-defined class interests--do you think that in spite of all this, Father, international sympathy toward Nicaragua continues to increase?

[D'Escoto] I think that this is unquestionable. At a given time, the U.S. Government decided to stop trying to isolate Nicaragua in such an open manner, and focused all of its efforts on an internal destabilization campaign. They have managed to detect, within our country, which social groups are the least inclined to collaborate with the process because of ideological reasons or because of social class, and have tried to influence them and to encourage them to resist the revolutionary process. Also during all of this time they have tried, in a more subtle but nonetheless persistent manner, to isolate us from the Western democratic countries. But, as I said, this campaign has not had the desired effects; it has not achieved the objectives that the United States desired.

[Question] It has been announced that there will be a Central American foreign ministers meeting taking place in the capital of Honduras in the next few days. We know that apparently some governments are facing very serious difficulties in attending this foreign ministers conference.

[Answer] I can tell you that approximately 10 days ago, there was a meeting of Foreign Ministry experts and foreign policy directors of the various Central American foreign ministries. This meeting took place in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

One of the objectives of that meeting was to prepare the agenda for the forthcoming meeting of Central American foreign ministers. Another objective was to establish a date for the meeting. Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama stated that they would like the meeting to take place as soon as possible. However, the representatives of Guatemalan and Salvadoran foreign ministries opposed this, noting that they could not commit their foreign ministers. This is why no date was fixed. Nevertheless, the necessary efforts are being made so that this very important meeting will be held. In the past 9 years there has been only one official Central American foreign ministers meeting.

Considering the various serious problems that all the Central American countries are facing and the serious economic crisis in all the Central American countries, we believe that this meeting is very important. However, at this moment, either for problems of a domestic nature or for some other reasons, they [Guatemala and El Salvador] don't show an interest in this meeting taking place in the near future. However, we still hope that we will be able to announce, in the next few days, a date on which all the foreign ministers agree.

[Question] What can you say about the U.S. senators' position with regard to the problems of the cays, a position which undoubtedly is favorable to the land-grabbing objectives of some Colombian circles?

[D'Escoto] Undoubtedly we are dealing with a problem that is not new to U.S. policy, it is the chronic misinformation on the part of a large sector, or the immense majority of U.S. congressmen, who have to vote on a motion in order to pass a bill or to ratify a treaty.

In the case, for example, of the ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty, when we sent a note to Cyrus Vance in which we said that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction would consider the ratification of the treaty as an act of hostility against our people, the reply was that they did not understand why we were offended when in fact they were withdrawing a claim over a territory. We answered that if the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty was only the withdrawal of a claim, evidently we had nothing to object to, but we pointed out that the treaty was not just the withdrawal of a claim, which in addition had absolutely no foundation. The United States argued that based on the Guano Law of 1856, the cays were its property. Now they realize that they cannot claim ownership based on the Guano Law and now it decides to turn the cays over to Colombia, thus withdrawing their claims before Colombia and granting some rights to Colombia, no, pardon me, receiving in exchange for withdrawing its claim before Colombia, some rights for the United States. The United States insists that in no way does this imply that it was trying to be involved in the problem of who was owner of the cays.

Nevertheless, I want to tell you something perhaps you do not know and which is included in a document we recently submitted to the U.S. Congress and which says: President Nixon in a 9 January 1973 letter explaining the reason for signing the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty, which was signed in September 1972, says: I quote, the treaty negotiation signed in September last year--that is the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty signed with Colombia in September 1972--was carried out to comply with Colombia's wish to improve its claim of sovereignty. This was why Colombia wanted the United States to sign the treaty.

President Nixon continued, saying that the main interest of the United States is protecting the fishing rights in the zone for U.S. citizens and ships. The adequate maintenance of the navigational aids installed in those reefs is another interest of the United States.

And here ends the quote of this very revealing letter of President Nixon dated 9 January 1973, which shows that what the United States is doing is once again giving Colombia part of the sovereign territory of Nicaragua in exchange for something that Colombia is willing to give the United States. That is why in fulfillment of that sacred obligation to defend the territorial integrity of our fatherland we have opposed the ratification of that treaty and we will continue to oppose this regardless of whether or not the treaty is ratified by the United States.

CUBAN MEDICAL TEAM HONORED FOR WORK IN NICARAGUA

FL011400 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0800 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Major Henry Ruiz says the 151 members of the Carlos Fonseca Amador Medical Brigade, who just finished their work in Nicaragua, are examples of Cuban internationalism. The Nicaraguan leader delivered the final speech of a meeting in Managua, Thursday to honor the Cubans who have been in Nicaragua for almost 2 years. Ruiz spoke on behalf of the national leadership of the Sandinist front. He thanked the PCC Politburo and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro for the aid given Nicaragua.

DOCTOR ADVISES DENGUE QUARANTINE OF CUBANS

PA311520 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 81

[News conference held by "well-known Managua doctor" (Ronald Sabonge); date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What danger is there [words indistinct] the arrival of dengue?

[Answer] I believe that in order to prevent the disease, all persons arriving from Cuba, regardless of who they may be, should be isolated for several days. Any Cuban could arrive here, even Fidel Castro, who had been bitten by a mosquito. Since Cuba has the mosquito and the disease, the mosquito can give Castro the disease. The mosquito bites him before he leaves for Nicaragua and the disease has an incubation period. During this period he does not have any symptoms, and he may come here, where one of our mosquitos bit him--a healthy mosquito, let us say, that does not carry the virus. The mosquito takes the virus from Castro's blood and it can bite anyone in Nicaragua. Therefore, apart from any other measures, persons arriving from Cuba should be placed in quarantine for several days.

[Question] Is there any vaccination against dengue?

[Answer] There are vaccines, so far as we know--some vaccines. One of these has been produced in the United States. It is effective, but it hasn't been used in any affected country.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

PA040434 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived tonight in Managua. A high-level delegation of the revolutioanry government, headed by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman and Foreign Deputy Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, was at the airport to receive Minister Cheysson. Also present at the welcoming reception were Commander Henry Ruiz; Alejandro Serrano Caldera, Nicaraguan ambassador to France; members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, International Relations Department; and Foreign Ministry officials.

Speaking in English, Minister Cheysson told newsmen that he was happy to be in Nicaragua.

Ambassador Serrano Caldera told Radio Sandino that the main purpose of the visit of Foreign Minister Cheysson to Nicaragua is to strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries.

At 1630 tomorrow, just before he leaves for Honduras, Minister Cheysson will hold a news conference. During the day he will talk to members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to Foreign Minister d'Escoto, to members of the FSLN National Directorate and other government officials.

DPRK PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARIES

PA030245 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Jul 81 p 9

[From "Governments Greet Anniversaries" report: "Kim Il-song Wishes Us Success in Building a New Society;" message from DPRK President Kim Il-song]

[Text] Managua. Your Excellency, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government junta of the Republic of Nicaragua.

On occasion of the 2d anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), I convey, on behalf of the DPRK Government, the Korean people and myself, warm congratulations to you, the National Reconstruction Government junta of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people.

After the victory of the revolution, under the leadership of the FSLN, the Nicaraguan people have successfully taken the path of constructing a new independent society and at the same time are bravely rejecting the machinations of armed intervention, subversion and sabotage by the imperialists and internal reactionaries.

The Korean people view as their own the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution and the successes achieved by the Nicaraguan people in the creation of a new life and they express permanent and firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan cause. Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be strengthened and will further develop in accordance with the ideals of independence, friendship and peace, I take advantage of this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you and your people greater successes in the struggle to defend the revolutionary achievements and build a new Nicaragua.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK

LAO PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARIES

PA030249 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Jul 81 p 9

[From "Governments Greet Anniversaries" report: "Relations Between Nicaragua and Laos for World Peace; " message from Lao President Souphanouvong]

[Text] To the coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government junta of Nicaragua.

At a time when the brother Nicaraguan people are joyfully celebrating the second anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, the people and Government of Laos join me in addressing Your Excellency and through you, the government and heroic and hard-working people of Nicaragua, to express my warmest congratulations and my best wishes for the well-being, prosperity and great successes in the work of consolidating independence and the national reconstruction.

The relations of friendship between our countries and peoples can develop and be strengthened every day for the cause of world peace.

Respectfully yours,
Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
Vientiane, 19 Jul 1981

COSEP, FLETES REACT TO 19 JULY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PA032006 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Jul 81, pp 1, 13

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) met yesterday in its offices to discuss the revolution's new "rules of the game" announced on 19 July by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta. As was t oe expected, the COSEP did not completely agree with the new rules.

After a meeting--which lasted almost 3 and 1/2 hours and which ended in a whispered conversation with U.S. newsmen to whom William Baez Sacasa, executive secretary of the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE) said in English that private sector's reaction "was one of panic,"--COSEP president [Enrique Dreyfus] made the following statements regarding the meeting to reporters of the newspaper of the minorities:

Referring to the confiscation of the 13 enterprises announced by Commander Ortega, he said that they violated the very law on capital depletion, because the enterprises have not been found legally guilty of any wrongdoing.

He said that private enterprise had been surprised by the announcement regarding the case of La Perfecta, because that case is still in the hands of the Supreme Court.

Dreyfus said that private enterprise has concluded that confiscation of property of Nicaraguans who have been out of the country 6 months violates the Nicaraguan Statute of Rights and Guarantees and human rights.

He said that these confiscations violate the following articles: Article 13 which guarantees that Nicaraguans can choose the country in which they want to live; Article 11 which says that no one can be condemned for non-criminal acts or omissions; Article 19 which says that citizens are free to dissent politically; and Article 17 which says that no one can arbitrarily be deprived of their property.

Dreyfus said that they hoped the State Council will not pass this law. However, the problem is that they and the other parties withdrew from the council last year and the council is controlled by popular organizations.

Regarding the law on confiscation of property of anyone found guilty of participating in counterrevolutionary activities, Dreyfus says it is generalized and basically dangerous because anyone can accuse someone else of being counterrevolutionary and thereby cause them problems.

Dreyfus said that the new law on farm-cattle cooperatives might violate the right to assembly of groups as guaranteed by the fundamental statute.

He said that private sector approved of the agrarian reform, but stressed that "we hope that the lands will be turned over to the peasants with legal deeds of ownership." He said: "We hope this agrarian reform fits the Nicaraguan situation and is not a copy of other agrarian reforms." He also said that there are about 6 to 8 million manzanas of arable land in the country, only 1.2 million of which are being used. Although he said that he agreed with the reform, he stressed that it could well have been carried out with the lands owned by the state "without affecting private property."

He said that with all the land the state owns, 30,000 peasant families could be given at least 50 manzanas instead of teh 8 or 10 recommended by the United Nations. He praised "any decree against squandering, administrative corruption in government, and bureaucracy," and was overjoyed at the government announcement that it was putting an end to seizures of lands, strikes, labor indiscipline, and above all, unjustified demands for pay raises not in line with country's economic situation.

Other members of COSEP, when asked on what they were basing their observations on the new laws, replied that they were merely making an "initial analysis" since they were not familiar with the details of the new laws "because no one had given any details on them." They said that they would issue a communique later on and refused to answer questions by a reporter from the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua.

After Dreyfus made these statements to the newspaper of the minorities, he and all the members of COSEP, with a grave look on their faces, held a private conversation with U.S. newsmen.

Fletes: They Will Attend the Forum, He Disapproves of Everything

Meanwhile, Adan Fletes, president of the of the Social Christian Party, said that his party on Thursday will attend the closed meeting of the parties participating in the Forum, as well as the Forum meetings on Saturday and Sunday.

Fletes said that Commander Ortega's speech "complicated the country's situation even further, because it did not define the rules of the game."

He said that what Ortega Saavedra is doing by conditioning pluralism by the strengthening of popular power instead of weakening it, is accepting a pluralism to strengthen the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which "is an antidemocratic and totalitarian definition." He said: "We cannot conceive of pluralism without elections in which the people can choose their system of government."

He said that the Agrarian Reform Law was one of the points of the government program which has not been fulfilled and was one of the points being discussed at the Forum. Fletes said that the first thing that should have been done was to distribute state-owned lands. He said that the lands should be turned over to the peasants with legal property deeds, and that Commander Ortega had made contradictory statements on this matter. Fletes said the intervened lands should be turned over to the peasants with legal documents and not mere slips of paper.

He also said that the confiscation of the 13 enterprises, and especially the case of La Perfecta, repudiates the Supreme Court and affects the interdependence of the branches of government.

He said that he definitely did not believe in the nationalization of the foreign marketing of nontraditional products because the state had proved to be a bad administrator.

Compares Them to Somozism

Regarding the confiscations related to all those whose participation in counterrevolution is proved, he said that Somozism, even in its harshest times, never carried out this type of operations.

He concluded, by saying that the points of concurrence of the Forum were not taken into account in the announcement of these measures.

As we can surmise from Fletes' answers, which we have faithfully published, there is a systematic opposition to all the announcements made by the revolutionary government and these measures, which due to their obvious benefit to the working classes cannot be instrinsically objected to, he smears with distrust and hateful comparisons.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN EDUCATIONAL AID--Mexico has offered to help Nicaragua improve its school and municipal libraries. It will also offer technical assistance in the establishment of radio and television educational programs. This announcement was made by Julio Zamora Batis, Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, during the celebration of the second anniversary of Sandinist victory. [Excerpt] [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 81 PA]

SYMPOSIUM IN DPRK--A Nicaraguan delegation will attend a symposium on agriculture and food that will open in the DPRK on 26 August. The delegation will be headed by (Manuel) Coronel, deputy minister for agricultural development and agrarian reform. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 81 PA]

BATTALION'S TRAINING--Juigalpa--Battalion 90-28 returned yesterday to Santo Tomas, Chontales, following completion of its political and military training course. It is composed of peasants, workers, students and intellectuals from La Libertad, Santo Domingo, Santo Tomas and other neighboring municipalities. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 81 PA]